The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,023—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	" 360	" 220	" 80
Port Said	" 380	" 240	" 90
Messina	" 500	" 340	" 110
Naples	" 500	" 340	" 110
Leghorn	" 500	" 340	" 110
Genoa	" 500	" 340	" 110
Marseilles	" 520	" 350	" 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2391	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. MEMFI ....F. Romano ..on the 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Maborcich. " 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 18th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st Apr.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th "
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th "
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th "
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st "
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th "
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th "
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th "
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th "
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd Apl.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st "
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF.......2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER......... 2,083 " " 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Steamers have no second class accommodations.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
" 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by
WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

		Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	"	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	"	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC ; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal ; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation) ; or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught ; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.

Pint bottles each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart...... " " " 2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS,

Bengal Chatni, Caynne Sauces, Curry Paste, Curry Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste :

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

OVERLAND TRUNKS, COURIER, HAND AND DRESS-BAGS,

RUGS AND RUG AND BED-STRAPS,

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,

DECK CHAIRS,

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

PURSES, POCKET BOOKS AND PLAYING CARDS,

WRITING CASES AND STATIONERY,

SOAPS, SPONGES, EAU DE COLOGNE,

AND ALL OTHER TOILET ARTICLES,

INFANT'S PREPARED FOODS AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK

AT

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

TO BE LET, Top floor of a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla. Rent, Rs. 70, apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House & Estate Agents.

WANTED.

A TRAINER and JOCKEY for HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of DURBANGAH'S racing stud to take up the appointment about the 1st of June next. Apply giving references and stating terms

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY
To the Maharajah of Durbangah, Tirhoot.

A LADY, having had great experience for many years in educating her own Nieces from India, will be glad to receive children from India to educate with them.

Terms inclusive (clothing, &c.) £100 a year. Doctors bills being the only extra.

References kindly allowed to The Rev. PREB. SMITH, The Vicarage, Crediton.

Mrs. NEWELL CONNOP, Kingsnympton Park, Chumleigh, N. Devon.

COL. FOOTE, Newport, Monmouth.

Mrs. RICHARD GERMON, Woodside, Forde Park, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

All particulars will be given on application to Wm. WATSON & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes :—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 "	" 50
12 "	" 60
14 "	" 75
16 "	" 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM

FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial, and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

VIN VITAE,
VIN VITAE,
VIN VITAE,

VIN VITÆ IS A PLEASANT, SPARKLING, AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE,

CONTAINING HYPOPHOSPHITES COMBINED WITH IRON.

THE increasing demand for first-class substitutes for alcoholic Liquors has induced B. S. MADON and Co. to introduce the above elegant preparation. VIN VITAE contains in a most assimilable form the valuable TONIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING properties of IRON, PHOSPHATES, &c. Taken with meals it STIMULATES the APPETITE and ASSISTS DIGESTION. At all times it will be found to be a delightful and grateful beverage, and admirably suited for EVENING PARTIES or other genial occasions. VIN VITAE is strongly commended to the notice of those whose MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWERS are OVER-STRAINED by much BRAIN WORK. VIN VITÆ is more pleasant in taste and aroma than any other preparation of its kind.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.

VIN VITÆ is only prepared by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

28 Officers.
1150 Men (natives).
781 Followers (natives).
762 Horses.
165 Ponies.
142 Mules.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance by steam tonnage from Kurrachee to Bombay of the troops and animals marginally noted.

Government will provide requisite fittings, extra water tanks, provisions, and fodder.

Articles of [illegible] to be provided by owners in accordance with [illegible] regulations.

Deck cuttings for ventilation if required by Committee of Survey will be done by Government, but must be made good by and at the expense of the owners.

Vessels should be ready to leave for Kurrachee by the end of the current month.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Marine Office.

Tenders should be lodged at the office of the undersigned by 2 p. m., THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature ; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX ...	165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC ...	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Traveller's Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 24	40 0 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 24	44 0 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth	18	25 0

	Inches.	Prices.
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 10 0 11 8
CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox hide Electric Lock, Rings, &c., last year's		12 0 14 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required.		10 0 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key. Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article		2 8 3 0

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE. BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden. GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

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SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS,

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, APRIL 21,
THIRD APPEARANCE AND FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
OF THE
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

A NEW PARLOUR MINSTREL.
First Part.
THE ORIGINAL GERMAN SKETCH,
"DOT OUTSIDE GATE."

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

NEW CHARACTER DANCES.

FIRST TIME OF
MISS LOFTUS AND MISS ESMOND
IN DOUBLE SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL DUETS.

First time of the New Domestic one act Comedy,
UNCLE O'BRIEN.
WITH INCIDENTAL MUSIC, DANCING, &c., &c.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
USUAL PRICES.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

MORENAS & CO.,
(ICE CONFECTIONERS.)

TO-DAY'S ICES.
RASPBERRY ICE CREAM.
PINE APPLE ICE CREAM.
VANILLA ICE CREAM.
ORANGE WATER ICE.
GREENGAGE WATER ICE.

SPIRITS and WINES (in retail.)

Pastry ; Biscuit, and Comfits.

SYRUPS.
Ginger, Raspberry, Rose, Orange, Pine Apple, Lemon, and Pomegranate at Annas 12 each.

15, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

PARENTS residing in INDIA may hear of a suitable HOME for their little children by communicating with Mrs. Barry Cole, Shanklin Parsonage, Isle of Wight. References kindly permitted to Revd. G. W. Southouse, late Rector of Shanklin, now of Deepdene, Hythe, Southampton, and to Lieut.-Colonel St. John, C.S.I., Kandahar.

AT PURVIS' AGENCY.
FOR SALE

A Stanhope Phaeton by Lewes.	Several Horses.
A lay figure, female.	A Phaeton in good working order.
A Pony with saddle and bridle.	Australian tongues.
	Tents, Whisky, and Indian Teas.

Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorised by the above Company to register in their Branch Office at Eldon Road, Bombay, transfers of Debentures and Shares in this Company.

Holders of Debentures are requested to produce the Provisional Certificates when applying for Debenture Bonds in exchange.

EDWARD G. CABRAL.
Eldon Road, 20th April, 1881.

EDUCATION.

COACHING on the OXFORD SYSTEM.—An OXFORD GRADUATE, of many years' experience as a teacher in England and in India, and possessing the very highest testimonials as an English Scholar, is desirous of opening private classes for young men preparing for College or for the various Public Examinations. Best references given and required. Advertiser has arrived in Bombay. Letters to be addressed to "OXONIENSIS," care of the MANAGER of this Paper. Terms to be had personally from Advertiser by arranging a meeting.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISED RATES FOR GRAIN, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that Revised Rates for the conveyance over this Railway of Grain, Myrabollams, and the common Seeds and other articles which are carried at the Grain Rates when booked locally, and also when booked through to or from other Railways, will come into force after the end of the present month.

Particulars of the altered rates can be obtained at Stations ; at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay ; and of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 18th of April, 1881.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON S.—My wife and I have resided five months at Hamilton's Hotel, where we have been very comfortable, and quite satisfied with the accommodation provided. Hamilton's is the cleanest Hotel we have seen in India. S. W. CHART, 26th March, 1881.

VICTORIA PHAETON, Rs. 500, in good order. Apply to CURSETJEE & Co., KIRKEE.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Mr. J. FACHIRI'S CARRIAGE, (English-built Barouche), and pair of Australian horses with English harness.

NOTICE ! ! ! H. A. Geyer's Sewing Machine Depot has been REMOVED to larger premises. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EFFIE.—The die is cast, and times are changed ; I can wait no longer. Explanations by letter, *post restante.* VIVE VALE.

FOR SALE, a full sized second-hand Billiard Table, complete with accessories for Billiards, Pool, and Pyramids. Price, Rs. 850. Apply John Roberts & Co.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of engagements as Visiting Governess. Terms moderate. Apply "C.H.R." *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

INDO-American Tobacco on cut, prepared from Virginia Seed Tobacco, by professional American Manufacturers, As. 12 and Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin. W. J. ESSAI.

PUSA Tobacco Factory ; Cigarettes for the million, with and without mouth-piece. Re. 1-8 per box of 100. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

MASON'S Havanna Cigars made from Virginia Seed Tobacco, rich aroma and fine flavour, Nos. 1 & 2 Rs. 3-8 & Rs. 3 per box of 100. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

I. A. M. Cut Tobaccos, Golden Leaf, Light and Dark Smoking Mixtures, fresh in ½ lb. Tins or ¼ lb. compressed packets. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small DOG-CART (nearly new) and fast trotting handsome pony with harness complete. Price, Rs. 400. Apply to "W. P.," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWELVE New and Second-hand High Pressure ENGINES from 10 to 115 Horse Power. BAPTY BROTHERS, East India Iron Works, Falkland Road, Bombay.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Coolest rooms and best table of any hotels in Bombay ; everything new and clean. Special terms for families or gentlemen desiring board. G. AGRATI, Proprietor.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a Banking Firm or other House of business as Assistant by an English Gentlemen aged 30, who has had some 4 years experience in England in a Merchant's Office, and 2 years in a Bank, previous to 5 years spent in this country in Coffee planting. Bombay preferred. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazettee* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE on "The application of the modern discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming" will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m., by Mr. D. F. HOGAN, B. A., 2nd Assistant, Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The lecture is open to the Public.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

RS. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

FASHIONABLE CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

BLACK LISLE THREAD, hand embroidered Silk clocks in all the new Shades, very fine quality and extra super wove seams ....Rs. 2 8 to 3 4 per pair.

NAVY BLUE BALBRIGGAN, hand embroidered silk clocks. A very serviceable stocking, with wove seams ... ...Rs. 2 8 to 3 0 per pair.

WARM RIBBED COTTON, in colours : Black, Navy or Cardinal. A most durable stocking, with best wove seams ... ...Rs. 2 4 to 3 4 per pair.

WARM 3/4 CASHMERE, to reach the knee, in colours, Black, Navy, or Cardinal. The very best quality ...Rs. 2 4 to 2 12 per pair.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

PLAIN WARM NAVY CASHMERE, very soft and Stout ... ...Re. 1 0 to 1 10 per pair.

DITTO, with fancy embroidered clocks, 6 annas per pair extra.

TARTAN STRIPED CASHMERE, assorted stripes ...Re. 1 0 to 1 10 per pair.

FANCY STRIPED COTTON, fine quality, in a good assortment of stripes ...Re. 1 0 to 1 10 per pair.

PLAIN COLOURED COTTON, in colours, Navy or Cardinal, with fancy embroidered clocks ...Re. 1 0 to 1 8 per pair.

PLAIN NAVY COTTON (without clocks) ... ...Re. 0 12 to 1 6 per pair.

In ordering please quote the length of foot.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel. known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

OWING to the Easter holidays the banks and most mercantile offices were closed from last mail day till yesterday, and we have therefore but two days' business to report upon. Nor has the re-opening brought any improvement in the business situation. Extreme dulness is still the leading characteristic of the import trade, and although there is a good deal doing in exports, it does not represent new transactions. Freights were firmer for a time, but are again quieter the action of the G.I. P. Railway authorities in adhering to their resolution of adopting an increased scale of traffic charges on Grain and Seeds from 1st proximo, being generally regarded as likely to restrict arrivals of produce from the districts. Money shows a distinct upward movement tending to harden Sterling Exchange, while weakening Government Paper and Shares.

MONEY.—Although no change was made to-day in the Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount, there can be no doubt that the general tendency of the market is firmer loans on Government Paper to some extent having been negotiated within the past few days at 9 per cent. per annum. The Bank's balance is small, and there is nothing, therefore, to check the firmness in the bazaar, so that higher rates of discount can only be a question of time.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day, after our report was in print, a slightly easier feeling was apparent, and a decline of 1-32d. was established on the quotations given in our report. Yesterday, however, owing partly to the uncertainty regarding the result of the Conference, and partly to the firmness in the Money Market, a rise of 1-16d. was established; and to-day, although we opened quietly, a firmer tone has been apparent at the close and a partial advance of 1-32d. has taken place, closing rates being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d. to 1-32d. Telegraphic, 1s. 8d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 8⅛d.; Credits' 3 months' sight, 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight, 1s. 8 11-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight, 2·15 per rupee. As to how things may go to-morrow we are dependent on the price which may be obtained for Council draft on London to-day. But at the same time with the Conference now sitting in Paris, it is impossible to say where we may be from one hour to another. The banks are unwilling operators forward both as regards buying and selling, and naturally so, as they are in no better position than outsiders in forming an opinion as to what may take place. A resolution on the part of France and America to adopt bi-metallism would mean of necessity a material rise in the value of the rupee; on the other hand, should the Conference break up without practical result, the general opinion is that a serious decline in the value of Silver would ensue.

Reuter's latest quotation for Bar Silver in London is 52 1-16d. per oz., but private messages, we hear, give 52 ⅛d., equivalent to about 1s. 8d. per rupee.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ⅛ per cent. discount, and for 60 days. sight to ½ per cent. discount.

On China 60 days, sight Mercantile drafts are quoted at Rs. 219 to Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months, sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9⅜d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 2⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The position of our Money Market has exercised a quietening influence on the demand for Paper, and during the past two days there has been very little done. Fours are comparatively steady, the quotation being still maintained at Rs. 101¾, but for Fours-and-a-half there is little enquiry, and we now quote Rs. 109½ to 9-16.

SHARES.—Owing to the holidays there has necessarily been very little doing, and although the general tendency of the market is weak, the changes in value have not been numerous. In *Bank* Shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombay, which are a half per cent. lower at Rs. 747½. Agras remain at Rs. 135, National at Rs. 111. In *Land* companies we have only to quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, which now stand at Rs. 880. In *Press* companies we notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 in Mofussil, whilst Colaba are Rs. 12½ higher. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill Shares are generally dull, owing to the unfavorable aspect of the markets for Goods and Yarns. A recovery of Rs. 20 has been established in Western India, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, but on the other hand, Sholapore have declined Rs. 20, Dhurrumsey Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo and Sassoon Rs. 10, Bhownuggur, Coorla, Khutao Muckonjee, Mazagon, Great Eastern, Oriental, and Southern India Rs. 5 per Share. Amongst *Miscelleneous* Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 35 and Bombay Saw Mills Rs. 5, for Kurrachee Ice are Rs. 5 higher.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market continues lifeless to a degree, and from the bazaar the clearances during the week have not exceeded 1,750 packages of all kinds, whilst owing to the holidays there has been still less doing from first hands, either ready or in the shape of indents, although tempted by the possibility of a considerable rise in exchange resulting from the Conference offers at low rates for distant shipment have gone forward to some extent. On the spot prices are practically one anna per piece lower in Greys, and as regards Bleached and Dyed and Printed Cloths it is sufficient to say that there is no visible improvement. All round supplies are still in excess of the demand, and there is no symptom of any improvement. Possibly we may see a slightly more active enquiry in the course of another week or two when up-country buyers begin to lay in supplies for the rains, but after all this nowadays is not a feature of the same importance as it used to be, and so long as the values of Cotton and Goods at home continue to recede as at present, there can be little hope of an improvement on this side.

For *Local* Goods the enquiry is very slow, and the sales during the week are only put at about 1,300 packages at As. 8½ to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—In English yarns the depression, if anything, has been on the increase of late, and although sellers have further reduced their prices As. ¼ per lb., it has not been productive of any increase in the off-take. Stocks are moderate if there was anything like an average demand current. In *Local* Twist, although sales are reported to the extent of about 2,000 bales, prices are quite ¼ anna lower, the quotations now ranging from As. 7 3-16 to As. 7¾ per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* shows no quotable change. Sellers are pretty firm, having only moderate stocks in hand, but the extent of business doing is small. In *Yellow Metal* the same remarks apply. Supplies are in moderate compass, and prices unchanged. For *Iron* the enquiry is slow in the extreme, and although we make no change in our quotations, they are, to a certain extent, nominal supplies ing heavy.

COALS have undergone no change. On the spot large stocks prevent any improvement in price, but for distant arrivals a fair enquiry exists. There are, however no sellers, so that it is impossible to give exact quotations.

COTTON.—Although nominally closed for the Easter holidays there has always been some little extent of business passing, and the American news being of a distinctly adverse character throughout, prices here have been steadily tending downwards since last mail left. To-day a further depressing effect was exercised by the decline to which Liverpool opened, and our quotation, as given below, show a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 in Broach, Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 in Omras, Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the higher grades of Dholleras, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in F. G. F. and under, the low classes being scarce and in request.

The arrivals this week have been less than last by 9,000 bales and under, the corresponding week of last year by 5,000 bales; but this was only to be expected owing to the holidays, and it will not be till later on when the absence of supplies of Broach and Omras become more noticeable that the falling off will be really apparent. Whether the deficiency as compared with last year will be quite so much as some people expect, is at present a moot point. Broach and Omras are certainly getting into very small compass, but Dholleras will be one of the largest yields on record, and it is worthy of note that the actual sailings to date are still 20,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last year. We are still of opinion that the clearances for the six months ending 30th June will exceed 700,000 bales.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	49,024	54,022	45,460
Since 1st Jan.	662,395	693,726	461,817
Since 1st Sept.	517,414	575,732	389,296

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 33,530 bales, making a total of 363,239 bales since 1st January against 341,239 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready		Rs. 185	4 13/16d.
" Do. do.	(May delivery)	" 185	4 27/32d.
" Good Omra, Ready		" 185	4 13/16d.
" Do. do.	(May delivery)	" 185	4 27/32d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready		" 175	4 9/16d.
" Do. do.	(May delivery)	" 175	4 19/32d.
" G. F. do. Ready		" 166	4 11/32d.
" Do. do.	(May delivery)	" 165	4⅜d.
" Good M. G. Broach, Ready		" 205	5 5/16d.
" Good Dhollera	(April dely.)	" 192	5d.
" Do. do.	(May do.)	" 189	4 15/16d.
" F.G.F. do.	(April do.)	" 183	4 25/32d.
" Do. do.	(May do.)	" 180	4 23/32d.
" G.F. do.	(April do.)	" 178	4 21/32d.
" Do. do.	(May do.)	" 175	4 19/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*—With moderately full supplies, prices have ruled, if anything, a shade easier lately, and we now quote Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cent. ready. For forward delivery dealers are averse to making contracts owing to the alteration in the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s rates of carriage. *Rapeseed* is in request, and for new Guzerat the price has advanced to Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. *Gingelly* we quote nominally at Rs 38 to Rs. 40 for White, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37 for Mixed, and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for Red.

WHEAT continues in active request, and we quote ready Soft White, Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8: May delivery, Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-8 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*23
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	880
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	114
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	565
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	775
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	600
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,075
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	940
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,675
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,510
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	215xd.
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	810
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	800

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	330
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	140
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	151 / 141
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	325
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	805
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	152
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	11

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-2-9
Carolas	"	236
Mexican Dollars	"	224
Five-Franc Pieces	"	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	"	107-1-6
Gold Leaf	"	19-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	19-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	19-5-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	"	19-6
Pekin Gold Bars	"	19-1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Racilia, 1,169 tons, Captain W. Elliot, sailed yesterday for Dieppe, with a general cargo.

The steamer Airy, 1,186 tons, Captain A. G. Balls sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Tagus, 1,250 tons, Captain J. Scott, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Bellini, 1,133 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The steamer Lozzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain John T. Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th March.) with a cargo of 1,794 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Steamer Mathew Curtis, 1,237 tons, Captain O. R. Young arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th Mar.), with a cargo of 2,133 tons coals. The vessel is consied to the Captain.

THE brig Sultan Bash, 178 tons, Nacoda, left ashore on the 28th February 1881, bound to Penang, but having carried away her Main Top Mast, put into Bombay harbour for repairs.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—2nd Lieut. T. S. Williams, Mr. Kemp Welch, Mr. Depew, and 21 deck.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer Australia, 2,137 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from London, brought the English mail, and the following corgo:—197 boxes silver, 6 boxes gold, 1 box gold coins, 4 boxes specie, 63 cases provision, 19 cases tobacco, 11 cases umbrellas, 24 cases boots, 5 cases leathers cloth, 120 packages colors and paints, 9 cases confectionery, 1781 packages piecegoods, 5 cases glass, 17 cases medicines, 233 boxes wine, 50 bales twist, 30 boxes champagne, 45 packages cyder, 6 bundles E. teeth, 2 cases saffron, 100 casks cement, 8 cases soap, 291 packages stores, 4 packages silk, 115 kegs nails, 10 cases toys, 15 casks tallow, 75 cases slate pencil, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Sultan Pasha	Nacoda	Put back.
26	Puttialla (s)	Fouzel	Kurrachee, April 17.
	Mathew Curtis (s).	Young	Cardiff, March 20.
	Lizzie English (s).	Robinson	Cardiff, March 20.
	Memfi (s)	Romano	Trieste, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	C. Maria	Fernand	Colombo.
	Hope	Cromar	Bremerhaven.
	Canada	Cracker	Calcutta.
	Airy (s)	Balls	Dunkirk.
	Tagus (s)	Scott	London.
	Bellini	Sawyer	Marseilles.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Coast and Calcutta.
	Racilia (s)	Elliot	Dieppe

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchelutha, to Havre via Aden.
Steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Llanarthen, to Amsterdam.
Steamer Perin, to London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hutton (s)—100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 40 bales wool, Beechurdass Pragjee; 30 tons bones, Rogers and Co.
Martin Scott—100 bales cotton, Vulubdass Dewjee; 115 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee.
Winton (s)—123 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Clan Macduff (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
James Harkness—500 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj; 102 bales cotton waste, Khulfanbhoy Damancy; 687½ cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee.
Speke Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 67 bales wool, Motty Jetha; 1 bale wool, J. R. Telang; 300 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey; 267½ cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Jairam.
Khersonese—56 bales cotton, Ruttonjee Mooljee; 116 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.

FOR LONDON.

Tagus (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Siam (s)—3 cases shawls, David Sassoon.
Prior (s)—100 cwt sandalwood, Hurrichund Vanmalee; 32 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Luckmedass; 15 bales bides Curmally Siariff Cassumbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Joseph Ferrens (s)—450 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Prim (s)—200 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Euxine (s)—999 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sam Weller (s)—3,990 cwts gingelly seed and 30,625 cwts wheat, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—800 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Nyassa (s)—900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kate (s)—50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 37½ cwts coffee, F. Saugnet and Co.
Ganges (s)—250 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Knight Templor (s)—400 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Paxo (s)—984 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 2,592 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.
W. D. Lawrence—900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,700 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapesed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Barbary (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales skins, Soolaman Noor Mahamed; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ethens (s)—2,142 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Bellini (s)—300 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chanim (s)—2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Manilla (s)—250 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 20 barrels castor oil, F. Bozzni; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cyprus (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat 4,008 cwts rapeseed, 6,004½ cwts linseed, and 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
St. Olaf (s)—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DEIPPE.

Rocilia (s)—534 cwts rapeseed, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Barbary (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bale cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva (s)—20 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, Jehangerjee Hormusjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—100 cwts onions, Husson Lall; 38 bales twists Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co: 45 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 53 bales cotton, Ramputtap Hurbilass; 25 bales twist, Jehangerjee Hormusjee; 10 3hests opium, E. D. Sasson and Co; 9 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s)—17½ chests opium, Shreeram Sewdutroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NE, W, W NW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	265

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Biddulph, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from Agra.
Strakes, Major, R. A., on leave, from Peshawar.
Roche, Surg., on duty, from Kandahar.
Drummond Wolff, Lieut., 7th Fusiliers, on duty.
Dumaing, Captain, 2-17th Regt., on retirement, from Neemuch.
Mackintosh, Lieut., 78th Highlanders, on duty, from Kandahar.
Garwood, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Lucknow.
Gordon, Major, 23rd Madras N. L. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Millins, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Willis, Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Meerut.
Williams, 2nd Lieut., 89th Regt., on duty, to Belgaum.
Hadow, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Anchinleck, Captain, R. A., on leave, to Mhow.
Ruxton, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, to Mhow.
Oldershaw, Col., R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Carleton, Surg., on duty, to Secundrabad.
Benwell, Col., 33rd Madras N. I., from leave, to Mangalore.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

1. HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3. GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 AFGHANISTAN—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, The Malcolmson Court-Martial.
10 The Electric Light at the Bombay Club—The G. I. P. Railway Grain Rates.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—Death of Lord Beaconsfield—The Late War—The Real Afghan Difficulty.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—The Malcolmson Court-Martial.
13. LEADING ARTICLES—Tide Predictions—Selection for Military Commands.
14 Anno Domini 1900—Matheran—Death of his Highness Aga Khan—The Rival Karwar and Hubli Railways—The Nesbit Road Crossing.
15 Aden—Return of Troops from Afghanistan—Second Criminal Sessions—Volunteer Rifle Shooting—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Religious Education among the Parsees—BENGAL.
16 The Recent Bhil Outbreak—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—The Waziri Expedition.
17 Regimental Sketches from Wonderland.—IV—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKETS
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
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(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone
Solid square.................. Rs. 675
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Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLAKE.—April 20th, at the Free Church Mission House, Bombay, the wife of the Revd. Buchanan Blake, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SPRINGER—March 30th, at Poona, Mrs. Joanna Springer, widow of the late John Hans Springer, Esq.
STRIP—April 16th, at Camp Baroda, after a few days illness, Sarah Florence, aged 23 years and 7 months, the beloved wife of Samuel Algernon Strip.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—April 13th, at Chucsa Sarun, Miss A. E. Robertson, eldest daughter of John Robertson, Esq., of Grisharnish, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

BAND-STAND, we are afraid, rather libels the Apollo Bunder, which is certainly a pleasant resort. But so is the Esplanade Bandstand, and it is curious that the bands do not play there oftener.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

Now that our troops are withdrawing from Kandahar, and we are, for the second time in forty years, washing our hands off Afghanistan, it may be as well to give careful attention to the real nature of the difficulties which have deterred Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1881, as they deterred Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington in 1841, from annexing the country and making it the Dacia of the Indian Empire. It cannot be seriously maintained that there is any military impossibility in the matter. British troops can march from end to end of Afghanistan, and put to rout all the forces the Afghans can muster. The incident of Maiwand proves, it is true, that if a weak brigade be taken at a great disadvantage by an Afghan army of ten times its strength, the latter may possibly by good luck win the day, though it cannot turn its victory to account, or keep the field for six weeks after. For anything that the natives of those "sands and rocks" can do to prevent us, we may remain there as long as we please, and do there whatever we like. Why, then, do we not choose to remain and bring the population into something like order? Because the communications are so long and so difficult that the cost of keeping the country, after we had overrun it, would be more than it is worth either politically or strategically. The experience of the second Afghan War, like that of the first, shows that whenever we please we can advance upon and seize any position which we may desire to possess; and the question of holding it is mainly one of transport and supplies, and only in a secondary sense one of military strength. We can march upon and occupy Kabul and Kandahar without encountering any resistance worth the name; General Nuttall and General Stewart marched from Kandahar to Kabul, General Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, and whether the Afghans fought or did not fight them on the way made not the slightest difference. What has been done so often with such entire success can be done again at any time. The only requisite to enable our Generals to make military promenades there to their hearts' content is an abundant supply of baggage animals, so that provisions may not fail. And it is precisely the supply of baggage animals on the immense scale necessary which constitues the great and the well-nigh insurmountable difficulty, not of over-running, but of holding for any considerable time military possession of Afghanistan.

To understand this fact and all its bearings, the best thing for the reader to do is to get hold of and read carefully the "Memorandum" drawn up by Sir Michael Kennedy on the supply and transport arrangements and operations during the campaign in Northern Afghanistan and the Kuram Valley in 1879-80, and recently published with valuable appendices by the Government of India. The lesson which is contained in this Memorandum, with its appendices, is the more unmistakeable as the arrangements for transport and supply during the second campaign were as complete and successful as those for the first campaign were admittedly the reverse. The Government of India itself acknowledged that the state of affairs in 1878-79 was "deplorable;" and it is certain that even the sacrifice of 50,000 camels did not keep the comparatively small number of troops then beyond the frontier adequately supplied with the first necessaries. When Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite were slain on the 3rd of September, 1879, not a single column of troops was in a position to move upon Kabul; the transport armies which had survived had been scattered, and the transport service broken up, to escape the cost of keeping everything on a war footing. The Government of India in the emergency decided to create a special department of Supply and Transport, and to entrust its organization to Sir Michael Kennedy, who had given proof of his aptitude for such work by his services during the famine in Bombay and Madras. Nothing was ready; time pressed, and everything had to be done on the spur of the moment. The few animals that could at once be collected, says the Memorandum, were the worn-out refuse of the previous campaign, without proper equipment and without officers, establishment, or any organization. There being no roads properly so-called in the country in which the operations had to be carried on, wheeled carriages were of course out of the question. "The roads, frequently only narrow pathways, traversed a steep, rugged, and barren country, and wound through defiles and over lofty mountain passes of a formidable description. The only transport suitable, or even workable, was that composed of pack animals; and as regards food and forage supplies, climate, and routes of access, the problem to be solved could hardly have been a more difficult one." The problem was solved certainly—for the full duration of the campaign—but at an expenditure of animals which taxed almost to the utmost the resources of India, and even, to some extent, those of adjacent countries also. The experiences of the first campaign had shown that the camels of the plains could not stand the hard work and severe climate; and subsequent experience showed that the hill camels were very little better when subjected to the ordeal of having to march with troops. It was therefore decided to procure and hire baggage animals equivalent in carrying power to 20,000 camels, the preference being given to mules and ponies. Later on it was found necessary to supplement these with animals equal in carrying power to another 20,000 camels. Mules, never very numerous, were already scarce from the requirements of the first campaign. The Punjab, "the best recruiting ground for ponies," had been swept of them also. Bombay and Madras were therefore placed under requsition. A few mules were obtained from the military departments in each Presidency, and under the vigorous impulse of Sir Richard Temple, 5,550 Deccani ponies with equipments were sent from Bombay to the front. It is difficult and costly to hire baggage animals; and the price of animals rose as they became scarce. Still all obstacles were sufficiently surmounted to enable General Roberts to advance with the Kuram Column on the 26th September. Then transport was collected to enable General Bright's column to advance by the Khyber, and open communications with General Roberts when the Kuram line was necessarily abandoned. A new Transport Service was organised; new equipments for the animals sought for and adopted; and a military transport train was established between Peshawur and Jhelum on the stage system for the rapid forwarding of necessaries for the troops. Hired transport was, as a rule, used within the frontier, animals the property of Government being employed in the enemy's country. The difficulty of procuring competent men to look after the pack animals was insurmountable. Syces were not to be had; the sweepings of the bazaars had to be taken, and even of them there was not enough. There was great laxity among subordinates. The cattle were neglected and ill-treated, "and too often defrauded of their food." Organization did something to remedy this state of things; the officers worked hard and, so far as they could, personally superintended everything. Still the waste of animals was great. The Deccan ponies were well-bred and sturdy, but many of them were small, and some too young; the gear was clumsy, and gave sore backs. Day by day the difficulty of procuring suitable animals increased. "The Punjab had been swept and reswept, and very few suitable animals could be procured elsewhere. It seemed as if military exigencies would not cease until the country had been entirely denuded; and animals had to be sought in very distant localities—at Benares and stations in Bengal, and even from Darjeeling." It became absolutely necessary to accept even the pony mares, which should have been left for breeding purposes, and mules, ponies, and camels that were too young for hard work. The selecting officers and committees, under the pressure put on them, sent forward animals that were not only defective from being too young or too old, but in size, stage, and constitution. The disappointment and waste were recognised, but "could not always be avoided if the operations were to be carried on at all." Nevertheless the department succeeded in its task, and the military operations were never delayed for a day for want of either transport or provisions. Seeing that the department itself was called into existence after the emergency arose, and that everything had to be improvised, this result reflects the highest credit on General Kennedy and the officers whom he specially selected to aid him in the work. Not only was General Roberts enabled to reach Kabul within a month of the receipt of the news of the massacre of the Embassy, and General Bright enabled to give him a hand by the Khyber, but numerous expeditions were sent throughout the country properly provided with necessaries and comforts. And in April, 1880, General Roberts reported that "all regiments and batteries of the force have now in regimental charge full carriage and ten per cent. to spare." He was even able to organise a small body of mounted infantry, the best of the baggage animals being available for the purpose.

In April General Stewart marched from Kandahar to Kabul, a force under General Ross meeting him at Shekabad with tea, coffee, rum, &c., for his troops. The withdrawal of stores from Kabul was in progress when the investment of Kandahar by Ayoub Khan necessitated the sudden march thither of 10,000 men and 8,000 followers from Kabul. The 8,400 transport animals required were ready, and the brilliant march was undertaken and triumphantly effected. "The strain on the baggage animals was very great;" upwards of 1,000 perished on the way. Had not the fields been covered at that season with Indian corn and lucern, the march would have been impossible, for even as it was, the animals had, after each day's work, to go out and bring firewood, &c., and had it been necessary to forage for them, instead of turning them into the fields to graze during the night, they must have broken down altogether. The drivers, too, were often so overcome with fatigue that not even the fear of the Pathan knife would keep them from hiding, so that they might be left behind. The circumstance that the crops were all standing and food could be obtained without delay, wherever the column halted, obviated difficulties that would otherwise have been insuperable. Provisions had not to be carried with the troops, for the Bombay Column under General Phayre was to supply them. But the Kandahar side had been denuded of transport to supply General Stewart's Column, and the remainder of pack animals was quite inadequate. Some 4,000 were sent by General Kennedy from the Bengal side, but as there were besides 4,500 Bengal troops going to the front along that line, this number was not sufficient. Hence the failure on General Phayre's part to reach Kandahar simultaneously with General Roberts. The great obstacles to be overcome in Afghanistan, as we have said, are distance and the want of transport. Thanks to the aptitude for organization and the untiring energy of General Kennedy this latter obstacle was surmounted everywhere in Northern Afghanistan, and in the final march of General Roberts. But we have seen with what wear and tear of animal life it was accomplished; how whole regions of India were "swept and reswept" of camels, ponies, and mules, to enable the Generals to execute the movements which they deemed necesssary. Evidently it would not be prudent to prolong such operations indefinitely; the supply of baggage animals would give out, and where would be the triumphal progresses through the enemy's country then?

It seems to us that a greater share of the glory of the successes in the second Afghan campaign falls rightly to General Kennedy than has yet been awarded him. Assuredly the scientific military critics of the Continent would not pass over as secondary, or as matters of course, the elaborate preparations and the fertility of resource which alone rendered possible the dashing movements which have made the fame of General Roberts. Not a man of the forty thousand troops employed in Northern Afghanistan wanted rations for a day; not a man of them wanted warm clothing or blankets in a winter campaign which had almost begun before clothing or blankets could be telegraphed for from London. It was not thus at Balaclava, it must be admitted, nor was it thus in the first Afghan campaign. When everyone's hand is against the Bombay Army and its administrators, we may be pardoned for dwelling with satisfaction upon the fact that the one capable administrator who made his mark during the recent war was the old Bombay officer, Sir Michael Kennedy.

THE explanation brought by the mail of the fall of Potchefstroom is that no news of the suspension of hostilities had reached the garrison, though the armistice had been in force for fifteen days. The only means adopted, apparently, for conveying the information to the beleagured garrisons in the interior of the Transvaal was by the bullock wagons which Sir Evelyn Wood despatched with supplies of provisions, and they were only twenty-four hours away when the capitulation took place. The message with which Reuter favoured us announcing the event represented that several hours' severe fighting preceded the capitulation, in which eighteen on the British side were killed and ninety wounded. But on the following day, Reuter informed the London press that the surrender was really due, not to the defenders having been overpowered by assault, but to the fact that the garrison had run short of provisions, there being nothing for them to eat but mealies, and that the casualties mentioned were attributable to the whole of the siege. It would have been kind of Reuter to forward this second telegram to India as well as to London in explanation of his first message; but it was, like many other things which Reuter might do for the Indian press, neglected. The news caused much astonishment in England, though not perhaps so much as here, where we were left to suppose that the place had been taken by assault; and several anxious inquiries were made in Parliament, which were answered only by entreaties on the part of the Government to suspend judgment until General Wood had been able to arrive at the facts of the case. We presume it was the result of General Wood's inquiry which Reuter telegraphed us the other day, that the Boers admitted having treacherously delayed communicating the news of the armistice. If we are to take a lesson from experience, it may be well to suspend our judgment as to the parties who should be held responsible for what it is admitted was an act of treachery. If the Boer leaders were guilty, the fact is a bad omen for the success of arrangements we are now making with them. But it is possible, of course, as we see the *St James's Gazette* admits, that the treachery was committed in contravention of orders issued by the Boer leaders. If this should turn out to be the case, the act would of course be none the less a treacherous one; but it would lose much of the importance it would otherwise possess.

FROM the information furnished by Reuter it will be seen that fifteen nations are represented at the Monetary Conference which commenced its sittings yesterday at Paris—England, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland. India's representative is considered evidently a portion of the English delegation, as also Canada's. The gold monometallists are probably England, Portugal, and Sweden. The bi-metallists are France, the United States, Italy, Austria, Spain, Holland, and Greece. It is doubtful what position Germany will take, as she still has silver currency, which is legal tender for any amount, though she has aspired to a gold mono-metallism. Russia will probably follow the bi-metallist party. Belgium and Switzerland prefer gold, but will probably follow the larger Continental States. It would appear as if the two powers who issued the invitations would secure that preponderating number of the group of nations which they consider sufficient to rehabilitate silver. Still thus far this is not confirmed by the price of that metal, which remains unchanged. A few days more will demonstrate more clearly what result may be anticipated, and no nation is more interested in the matter than India.

COLONEL C. E. OLDERSHAW, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Royal Artillery, Mhow Division, has been appointed to command the Sind District, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. A. Wood, C.B., from Kurrachee, is likely to get the acting command of the Ahmedabad Division. We hear on good authority that it was first offered to Brigadier-General Aitchison, C.B.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

ESTIMATES for the current American cotton crop are now expanding, and the evidence adduced is quite sufficient to affect the market considerably. The latest circular issued by the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., of New Orleans, is of a highly optimist tone in this respect—as, indeed, their tone has all along been—and brings out a total yield of 6,432,000 bales against 5,757,000 bales last year. In making this estimate they indeed assume credit for moderation. Their reckoning is brought out in the following way. During the four weeks from 19th February till 18th March the receipts from plantations amounted to 523,000 bales against only 252,000 bales last year, an excess of 108 per cent and against 273,000 bales on an average of the past three years, and this rate of increase is still augmenting, the past fortnight having shown an excess of 100 per cent. compared with last year. Should it continue at the rate of 100 per cent. till the end of the season, the crop would come out thus:—Receipts from plantations to the 18th March, 5,152,000 bales, against 4,649,000 bales at the same date in 1880; add Southern consumption, 200,000 bales, against 179,000 bales; and total sent overland to Northern spinners, 374,000 bales, against 432,000 bales, making a visible receipt of 5,726,000 bales, against 5,260,000 at the corresponding date. Then add "corrections at the close," 76,000 bales in both cases, and subsequent receipts from plantations, including overlands, 840,000 bales this year against 421,000 bales last, and we have a total crop of 6,642,000 bales, against 5,757,000 for the year preceding. But Messrs. Neill prefer supposing that the deliveries from planters have hitherto been excessive, and hence that the future deliveries will be only 50 per cent. and not 100 per cent. over last year's, or, in other words, that the quantity remaining on the plantations is now 630,000 bales against 421,000 last year. Thus the crop results would be 6,432,000 bales as above. In confirmation of these figures they quote from a telegram sent by their New Orleans friends:—"We now estimate the crop as follows:—6,300,000 bales certain, 6,400,000 probable, 6,500,000 possible. As to quality, however, the accounts are not satisfactory. The better grades are scarce and relatively dear, while the lower are abundant and cheap. The firm do not take a low view, therefore, of the value of good working descriptions; and even if such fall a little during the time of large stocks, they will be the first to feel the influence of the great consumption which now prevails everywhere, absorbing 600,000 to 700,000 bales of all sorts per month—a rate of outgoing that must speedily tell on the heaviest stocks when receipts have once dwindled to small figures. As regards the prospect so far of the next crop, Messrs. Neill speak very favourably, saying that owing to the weather of the last five weeks having been good, the land is in excellent condition for the seed.

A Parliamentary Committee is now sitting here to take evidence as to alleged overcharges for carriage of goods by railway companies, and the Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers have resolved to get up evidence for their special grievance with the view of placing it before the committee. They think that the charges for cotton yarn in ships and for cloth are "most exorbitant," and that they handicap the cotton trade very unfairly. Blackburn, Preston, and Burnley are the three principal complainants, but the truth is that English railway companies have no friends except their own shareholders, and it will need very strenuous efforts indeed to prevent further restrictive legislation by the Board of Trade under its present Radical head, Mr. Chamberlain.

The second series of Liverpool sales of East India Wool closed on Saturday. They comprised about 16,300 bales, and January prices were maintained for most descriptions, only best whites being ½d. per lb. lower.

A failure in the rice trade has been announced since my last, the firm being R. Ziegler and Co., rice millers and merchants, of Mark Lane and the Bromley rice mills, the liabilities being £100,000. The difficulties are attributed to the long-continued depression in the rice trade and the fall in prices during the last six months.

I return to the question of French bounties on shipping to say that not only the Americans but the Italians, whose mercantile navy has been decaying for some time, are likely to follow their example, and that the French, as is their wont, are not letting the bounty-law remain a dead-letter. Several new maritime enterprises are projected by our sharp neighbours, and I presume that you in India will ere long derive benefit from one or the other. As yet none of the fresh schemes come nearer you than a line which is to be started from Marseilles to Austria and New Caledonia, down the Red Sea, but, of course, every steamer of the Messageries Maritimes will draw the bounty and will compete all over the East with the P. and O. and other English companies. The actually new projects are mainly the following:—A line from Havre to New Orleans, Panama, and the Antilles, another between Havre and the South Seas, another from Rouen and Havre to Canada, the vessels of which are to run to Montreal in summer and to Halifax in winter, receiving a subsidy from the grateful colonists of £100,000 a year, and, lastly, the company just referred to will establish a regular mail service between Marseilles, Australia, and New Caledonia. The French journals, even those opposed on economical grounds to bounties, urge French capitalists to devote their attention to these enterprises as affording employment for some of the accumulated capital now stagnating in France, and one or two of the Paris banks have obtained railway concessions in Brazil and elsewhere, which show how keenly these rivals take advantage of every chance opening. I need not tell you that there is no such activity here.

Not that we at all lack new companies. There are plenty of them, but very few can be fairly said to have in them much promise of good. One is now coming out to establish a splendid line of steamers between Milford and New York, under circumstances which, it is thought, will take the cream of the American passenger trade out of the hands of the Cunard, the White Star, and all the other packet companies. The new company will have some very high class directors; much of the capital will be found by Elder, the great Clyde shipbuilder, who is also, I believe, to construct the steamers, and it will have the powerful support of the Great Western Railway Company, who have engaged to run express trains from Paddington to Milford to the wharf alongside the steamers, so that passengers will not, as at Liverpool, have to tranship in a steam tender from shore to ship and *vice versa*. The Milford docks, you must remember, are to be the finest, so far as the depth of water and roomy accommodation go, in the kingdom. The steamers are to be among the largest afloat, and are to sail at the rate of no less than 20 knots an hour, so that it is quite expected the transit from Milford to New York will be made in six days when the weather is good. According to the description given by the promoter the one other characteristic of these steamers will be the superior accommodation for passengers. The berths will be light and spacious beyond all experience, with suites of rooms for families and such like luxuries. But the scheme wants a deal of capital, no less than £2,600,000, which I can hardly imagine they will obtain here.

Another concern, understood to be really ready for launching, is one to add to the Brighton Railway Company a new class of steamer, or rather steam raft (for I believe the idea of its construction has been borrowed from the circular ironclad of the Russian Navy and from the Imperial Yacht Livadia), expressly for Channel service between Newhaven and Dieppe. It is claimed for this vessel that it will avert sea-sickness, and change of carriages, will save time, and substitute for a tedious land journey by rail a short and pleasing one. I do not know that this particular project will float, but there is no doubt that it is in some such plan we must seek the real remedy for all the ills and discomforts of the Channel passage between England and France may never do for ocean-sailing purposes, however.

It appears that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was by no means so favourable to the forthcoming International Monetary Conference as I had supposed when I wrote my last letter. The directors at their Board meeting passed a resolution not to advise Lord Hartington to send a representative to Paris; but this was for some reason suppressed in the report of the proceedings. On the other hand, a memorial to his Lordship asking him to take part in the Conference has been largely issued by leading firms down there, among whom I notice the names of Charles J. Sassoon, Malcolm Ross and Sons, Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co., Reigs Brothers, Williamson Brothers and Co., Callender, Sykes, and Mather, and A. P. Fletcher and Co. It does not seem as if the prospect of harmony at the proceedings of the Conference grows stronger as the time draws near, for the Belgian delegate is understood to be pledged against bi-metallism, and, of course, the attitude of England and Germany is almost necessarily hostile. I observe that one argument, which had a strong effect in Manchester at a meeting of some of the merchants there, was the question as to what would happen if the Conference did nothing to help to sustain the value of silver. In that case, said one speaker, France and the United States would be obliged in self-defence to adopt a gold standard, and if they did, what would happen to silver with such enormous stocks of demonetised coin to get rid of, and how could these countries get sufficient gold without convulsing all the world's money markets? But the answer to these alarmist forecasts is suggested by the questions. If the money markets are to be convulsed, France and America would postpone a step by which they would be the first to suffer; and why should they throw enormous quantities of silver in the market at a heavy loss to their treasuries; surely the very magnitude of the change would inspire caution.

One question of much greater consequence to our manufacturers that bi-metallism (at least so it seems to me) is that of hostile tariffs, which is now forcing itself almost daily upon our notice. A Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, is now at Bradford collecting the opinions of the manufacturers there as to the projected French Treaty, and I believe he has been a good deal astonished at the result. A conference between them was held, and at the close a resolution was passed that the meeting was not in favour of any treaty with France which would have a retrograde tendency, but was in favour of commercial relations of a reciprocal character. This means that the Bradford people would like France to admit their goods on the same relatively easy terms as we admit her products. But this there is not the ghost of a chance that France will do. Mr. Henry Mitchell, who is known in Bradford as the ex-President of its Chamber of Commerce, circulated a statement in anticipation of Mr. Kennedy's visit, showing how the French proposals for the new treaty would affect Bradford goods. He explained what the duties under the expiring treaty have been on certain specified goods, and then showed the working of the proposed tariff, which would convert *ad valorem* into specific duties. The result he arrives at is that on Bradford goods the duty would be enhanced 100 to 150 per cent., and he makes a calculation as to the rates on particular classes of goods, mohairs, moreens, taffetas, &c. which on his showing would be more than doubled under the new proposals. Then, he says, very naturally, the question is whether on such a basis we should have any treaty at all. Binding us for ten years, it would practically annihilate Bradford trade with France. One of the large employers of labour told him, he says, a few days ago, that if a treaty were arranged, with such conditions he would at once remove part of his machinery to France, as he would be compelled to close one of the principal departments of his Yorkshire business. This is, of course, no empty threat, for several Yorkshire manufacturers have already branch establishments in France, at Rheims, and elsewhere, and a very profitable change, I believe, they have found it. But what a satire on our boasted industrial progress! English manufactures flourish best outside the pale of English law, protected by the flag and the institutions of another country, and that country our principal rival—France! This feeling accounts for the resolution passed at the meeting with Mr. Kennedy. Unless the Bradford men can get at least as favourable terms as those now existing, they would rather not go through the farce of negotiating a Treaty at all. Better hold aloof. Naturally this attitude will not make the task of the English Government any easier; yet what can they do?

The revenue returns of the year have turned out very favourably as has been for some time expected, the total receipts having been £84,041,000 instead of £82,696,000, which was Mr. Gladstone's estimate, an excess of £1,344,000. The only unpleasant feature is that the last quarter has shown a comparative falling off, partly, I suppose, on account of the severity of the winter, and the resulting disturbance to trade, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the financial year now closed included two working days more than its predecessor had, owing to the occurrence of Easter being so much later this year. The Budget proposals for Monday night next are, of course, as yet a mystery, but it is generally believed that the additional penny of income-tax last imposed will be remitted, and that some re-adjustment of the Probate and Legacy duties will form part of the scheme. Mr. Gladstone stated last night that the Suez Canal shares purchased by the late Government in 1876 for £4,000,000—a transaction which, I need hardly tell you, was condemned by him and his faction, are now worth £4,750,000 *more* than that sum; so that the purchase was not only a great political but a great financial success.

The cotton trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has considered several communications with reference to the serious injury sustained by cotton being left exposed on the open quay, and also through the careless conduct of master porters. It was strongly urged that all cotton should be discharged into sheds, and that steamship owners, who also act as master porters, should have their attention directed to the subject, with a view to greater care being exercised for the future. The communications, one of which was from the American Chamber of Commerce, were referred to the committee of the section in order that they might take whatever steps they thought desirable to bring pressure to bear on the Mersey Docks Board on the subject.

JOTTINGS.

THE Irish Land Bill follows the lines laid down in the Land Bills of India. There are Rent Courts here, and there will be Rent Courts in Ireland. The decisions endure from one year in Bengal to ten years in the north-west; the decisions in Ireland are to endure for fifteen years. Twelve years of undisturbed occupancy in India transforms a man into a privileged occupant; nothing of this kind is to be allowed in Ireland. The Bill is only a legislative contrivance to fix fair rent and fifteen years' fixity of tenure. If a man does not accept the decision of the court, I presume he is to be evicted. What right will he have to compensation for unexhausted improvements, and does this fixity of tenure imply a right to free sale without the consent of the landlord? Perhaps the *Bombay Gazette* will print the full text of the Draft Bill when it arrives.

* * *

WILL this Bill cure all the ills of Ireland. I am afraid not. There is fair rent and fixity of tenure, and free sale, besides, in the Bombay Presidency. But who can say they have done much good to the peasantry? All the evils of poverty, extravagance, imprudence, and early marriage are still there, intensified, perhaps, by the pressure of greater numbers upon the land and a diminished production from an exhausted soil. Fifty years of experience of the operation of the three F's has only shown that the problem is not to be solved by the legislature. It will have to be solved by the people; by some social and moral reformer like Savonarola, who will work upon the conscience of the nation and address himself to its inner needs.

* * *

THE Bombay system has proved an admirable system for the perpetuation of a pauper peasantry. India, sunk in ignorance, nursed in poverty, and growing in despondent vice, has no greater want than the example of a territorial aristocracy living in the villages and proving to the people how to live decently and prudently. Such men would be the brain of the nation planning with forsight and carrying out with caution works intended to benefit themselves, but really benefiting the whole people. A well sunk or a bandhara made by some rich owner will benefit him; but it will as surely benefit the country as a security against dearth. But the fear of a rich native class has paralyzed the brains of administrators.

* * *

IN Ireland, thank Heaven, there is to be no despoiling of the rich landlord in the name of a spurious philanthrophy. He may sell if he likes, but if he does not like, he need not sell. He may be boycotted and forced to sell, but how this is to be guarded against I do not see, unless slavery laws are to be re-enacted. Boycotting is practised here. Some time ago a village Shylock was boycotted; all his servants struck, no one would fetch or carry for him, he became a hewer of wood, and a drawer of water, he cooked his own food, and he complained to the sirkar. A great Commissioner supported the people; they were entitled to do as they liked. A young policeman rode to the village. "Who fed you the year before last?" asked he of the villagers. "The Wani." "Who pays your rents and taxes?" "The Wani." "Who lent you the money to get married?" "The Wani." "Who is to do this for you if you drive the Wani away?" That evening the Wani got his servants back. Alas! for the policeman, he is dead. Alack! for the country, the Commissioner became a Member of Council!

* * *

THE Bombay Government exhausted itself in its supreme effort to make a Land Revenue Code. So terrified are they that the paupers they create will not pay the uttermost farthing which can be wrung from them that they enact that failure of payment shall make every possible right which the tenant may have in the land liable to forfeiture. Under it lessees and mortgagors and everyone must go to the wall because some one is unable or has forgotten to pay his rent on the proper day. The non-payment of rent on the due date to the Government is not even a matter of inconvenience. A little delay or a little pressure, and the money will be there; but moderate measures are not enough for the raging lions that go about seeking what they can devour. The private landlord, to whom his rent roll is everything, has some reason to justify harsh proceedings for the recovery of what is due. It may not only be inconvenient to wait for the rent, it may mean insolvency to him; yet this is what the Famine Commissioners say of such harsh proceedings:—"We think that the power which the law concedes to the proprietor to eject an occupancy tenant for the non-payment of rent ought to be subject to limitation. Even though the beneficial interest of the tenant be not transferable by sale, it still is a property of considerable value, and it is not reasonable that the right should be confiscated as a penalty for an arrear of rent." Their remedy is that before a tenant is ejected, the value of his beneficial interest in the land should be deducted from the arrears due.

* * *

IT is not only the iniquity of the power, but the stupidity of putting it down in the Act that excites our astonishment. Possibly it is not meant to be exercised, but why cry wolf when there is no wolf. And the fact that the power is there has been sufficient to drive away all capital from the land, for who will venture into the lion's jaws. Cannot Mr. Parnell send some one to organise a Land League in India.

T.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 20, 5-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 13 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅛d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅝; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91½.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

The advance into Waziristan has begun from the Tank direction. Yesterday General Kennedy's force marched out of Tank, and passed through the Pass which leads to the friendly Bhittani country. To-day the brigade is at Kot Khirgi, four miles from the Hinis Tangah Pass, and to-morrow the Waziri territory proper will, in all probability, be entered without opposition. Jundoola will be the halting place, whilst a reconnaisance is pushed forward to Pulloseen, and then, without further delay, the Shuhur Valley will be entered. Communication will be kept up by the heliograph with the telegraph station at Kot Khirgi. General Gordon will not continue his advance upon Makin until the Shuhur column has returned. The attitude of the Waziris is still one of indecision, but they are almost sure to fight for their own credit's sake.

SURRENDER OF TWO MALIKS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
SIMLA, APRIL 20.

A telegram dated the 19th instant says that the force marched to Zam this morning. Two of the six ringleaders, Azmat Shingi and Boyak Ahmad, Khel Balolzai, surrendered this afternoon, and are now prisoners in the Zam post. Forty-two leading men of the Shamim Khels, Shingis, and Ahmad Khels came in with them.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

It is reported that the Waziris, believing it hopeless to resist the force sent against them, have resolved to submit forthwith, and are prepared to send in hostages and pay the fine demanded by the Punjab Government.

THE TROOPS RETURNING FROM KANDAHAR.

All possible care is being taken for the comfort of the troops returning from Kandahar. The Government has issued orders for increased accommodation in trains. When the evacuation of Kandahar is completed a Junior Political Officer will be appointed to Pishin, Colonel St. John returning to India.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CAMELS.

It would seem that a large sum will have to be paid as compensation for loss of camels during the late campaigns. Already upwards of a lakh of rupees has been paid to camel-owners in the Montgomery district alone.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

It is reported that Doctor Lundy, attached to the 2-22nd Regiment at Allahabad, committed suicide by poison on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 19.

The Monetary Conference commenced its sittings here to-day. The following are the countries which were represented at the meeting, viz:—England, France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and the Swiss Confederation.

M. Magnin, the French Minister of Finance, who was elected President of the Conference, advocated a bi-metallic standard.

THE QUEEN AND THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

An official communication has been published, in which Her Majesty the Queen expresses how deeply grieved she is by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. In him Her Majesty says she has lost a most valued and devoted friend and counsellor.

All political parties are united in deploring the Earl of Beaconsfield's death.

The news of the event has caused a great sensation throughout Europe.

Mr. Gladstone has offered a public funeral.

RETURN OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

General Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived in England from the Cape.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday, and the s.s. Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of 18th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 ⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½lbs. do.	6-10½
40s Mule Twist	0-10
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅝
4½ do. do.	91½
3 do. Consols for account	100⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered do.	£24
Do. Mercantile	£23-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£44

The sum of about £250,000, has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Eschol, Humbert, Lord Nelson, and Deccan.

Departure,—Kepler, Border Chieftain, Harold, and Haarfager.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

KURRACAEE, APRIL 19, 9-54 a.m.
Communication right, Lima and Cullao.

KURRACHEE, APRIL 20, 2-6 a.m.
French Company's Atlantic Cable right.

In answer to inquiries as to whether the results of the census as regards Bombay city have been arrived at, we are informed that the tabulation of the returns is proceeding steadily and systematically, and will be concluded in about a month and-a-half.

At the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Chairman read the letter of the Government of India with reference to the memorial from the Corporation regarding the deduction of Rs. 15,000 for the maintenance of the Bombay Lock Hospital from the police grant. The letter stated that pending any orders which may hereafter be issued on the general question of the C. D. Act, which was at present under consideration, the Governor-General in Council was not prepared to interfere in the proceedings of the local Government, Mr. Pheeroshaw M. Mehta said that to preserve the integrity and independence of Municipal institutions in this city, a memorial should be sent to the Home Government protesting against the arbitrary action of the Bombay Government. Mr. Mehta, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the proposition. He said that he did so on account of the principles involved in it, though he was an advocate of the C. D. Act. Mr. R. N. Coghlan proposed an amendment, to the effect that further steps in the matter be deferred until the Corporation hear again from the Government of India. This was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee saw no use in sitting quiet under the arbitrary action of the local Government, who had "unlawfully misappropriated" a sum of money of right belonging to the Municipality. The amendment, being put to the meeting, was lost; and Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried by a large majority.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PRENDERGAST WALSHE has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar. H. E. the Governor could not have made a better selection, nor one that will give more general satisfaction. Col. Walshe has been known to this Presidency for nearly thirty years as an able officer. The Parsee community of Bombay in particular will recollect Col. Walshe's services, as he was employed for their protection and that of the Tower of Silence at the time of the Mahomedan riots in 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling, the summer seat of the Bengal Government, on the 17th instant.

THE total imports of gold into India during the past official year were Rs. 3,31,82,237 and the exports Rs. 1,68,586, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,30,13,533 in favour of imports. The gross imports of silver during the same period were Rs. 5,06,34,787 and the exports Rs. 1,36,36,744, leaving a net import of Rs. 9,69,98,043. The net imports of both metals were thus Rs. 7,00,11,696.

THE *Pioneer* remarks on the telegram announcing the result of the Malcolmson court-martial:—We heartily congratulate Colonel Malcolmson on his acquittal; and our satisfaction will be shared generally, no doubt, except by the officers on whose motives and actions the two courts-martial have thrown such unfavourable light.

ONE of the most successful cattle fairs ever held in the Punjab has just been brought to a close at Amritsar. Upwards of 75,000 head of cattle were exhibited, and over 50,000 head changed owners; the largest number being purchased by traders from the Frontier districts. The brisk demand produced high prices—animals that would not have fetched more than Rs. 50 last year realised Rs. 70 to 80.

SIR GEORGE COUPER's five years' incumbency of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces expires in January next. The Lahore paper is informed that it is not His Honor's intention to seek the concession of a further period. If, however, he should be pressed on public grounds to remain a little longer in office, Sir George will not refuse to obey his country's call. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonably expected that Mr. Lyall will take the reins on his return from England, leaving a permanent vacancy for Mr. Lepel Griffin as Foreign Secretary.

A CURIOUS appeal has been very widely circulated amongst Mussulmans in Bombay. The mode of distribution adopted is the post, and there is nothing to show who is the author of the appeal or by whom it is being distributed here. It is printed in Arabic. The following is a literal translation:—

"OH, YE MUSSULMANS!

"For a number of years past we Arab Mussulmans, and Christians have suffered at the hands of the Turks, so much so that we are ruined, and now we are on the point of weeping. Nothing is left to us, and still the Turkish Government squeeze money out of us for war. They pretend that the war is for our good. The Turks at first conquered Bulgaria and Roum, but now these latter have secured their independence by force of arms. Now, when the Turks are powerless to oppress the Bulgarians, they want to oppress us. In fact, they have been crushing us for the last six hundred years.

"Oh, ye Arabs! remember that the Turks in their recent war with the Russians played with your blood, your money. In actual war they shoved you forward. When the day for payment came they put you down, saying you were cowards and not fit to fight. They even charged you with bribery. The result of all this perfidy is of course ruin.

"Oh, ye Mussulmans! Remember the great name of your forefathers, their bravery, and prowess, and then think how peacefully they sleep in heaven, because they had nothing to do with the Turks. Don't you see that your condition now is like that of a helpless she-goat? The Turks are oppressing you. How long will you remain in this bondage? and oh! how long submit to be treated as idiots? Don't you know that after the termination of the recent war Turkey has no strength left? They cannot now oppress; they can no longer trifle with you. They have been barbarously treating you for the last six centuries. They want money in advance on pretence of looking after your property. This is all false. They want to take away every available coin from you, to make you powerless. Be sure that the moment they have obtained all that is to be got from you, they will sell your territory to the Christian enemies, and before the world will announce that such was the will of God.

"Ho Mussulmans! See how the Turks sold our territory to the Russians and the Bulgarians. How they sold our families, your honour. Be sure they will sell a further portion of the territory shortly to the Greeks. Don't be deceived by the superficial pomp and bravado of the Turks. They try to rouse your pride, but the time will come when they will abandon everything to the Russians. How long, then, will you go on stupidly staring? Look at the greatness of Egypt; see how independant they are. You will never enjoy that independence unless you fight the Turks. See Bulgaria and Roumelia; they have great men amongst them because they are free. Have you got one nobleman among you? You are all serfs. Who is your minister, who is your leader? Your property is all in the hands of the Turks. Are not the Cretans independent?

"Oh, ye Mussulmans, originally you were brave. Prepare for war, to be independent. Your ancestors were free and warlike. You are serfs, and bondmen of your own accord. You are more asleep than awake. Unless you rise you will repent. Oh, ye Christians, join the Mussulmans. Turkey is afraid of you; she is powerless. They cannot take away anything from your good name; they cannot harm your families, through fear of the Great Powers. By expelling the Turks, we both shall get substantial advantage. Oh, Mussulmans and Christians! we Arabs look to you for freedom. We are ready to die in the cause of freedom. Let the new war come on. You take part against the Turks, or everything will be spoiled. Turkey deserves no help from you. Turkey is ready to sell your territory. Their religion and faith is *money*. They are certain to suffer for it in the other world. The fires of hell are ready to receive them.

"Dated 17th March, 1881. FROM THE ARABS."

THE *Madras Mail* writes thus of the late Commander-in-Chief in India:—"He was a remarkably manly, genial, kind-hearted, and engaging member of society, but he was never a General; and it is matter for congratulation that Lord Lytton took his measure correctly, and refused to give him a chance of extinguishing himself. His promotion from the Mysore to the Madras, and from the Madras to the Indian command, was due to the continuous good-will of the Duke of Cambridge; but he was singularly unfitted by nature for a position of great military responsibility. As a General, or Chief, in the piping time of peace, he was quite admirable, for he had a charming manner to all, and was full of a *bonhomie* that made for him troops of friends. But if he had been called upon to take the field without a Gough, or Chapman, as Chief of his staff, and with only his own good sense and experience to rely upon, he would most assuredly have proved a failure. The heart was in its right place, but there was always something deficient in the head-piece. He now retires with all the credit that is due to a man who has not been tried as poor General Primrose was tried, and he will long be remembered with kindness by crowds of officers who, from time to time, were tempted to wonder how so obviously unsuitable a man ever became Commander-in-Chief in India."

WHEN, asks the *Pioneer*, will a full and accurate account of the battle of Maiwand be written? Passing interest is revived by the court-martial at Bombay; but unless some detailed story is soon published, the historian of the future will have but few facts on which to enlarge. Many heroic deeds were unquestionably done; but the heroes are unknown to fame, chiefly because the despatches were badly written, and the action was a defeat and not a victory. One story has reached us which, even so late in the day, is still worth telling. The Afghan guns were allowed to approach so near to the British line of defence that shot and shell fell even into the Field Hospital tents, where the surgeons were busy at work dressing the wounded men. In one of these tents Surgeon E. A. H. Roe, Army Medical Department, was attending to a British soldier whose leg had been shattered by a shell. It was just at this time that the troops broke and the retreat began; and Dr. Roe, looking up from his work, found that he was alone with his charge in the tent. He then saw the Afghans were in the midst of our men and were plainly masters of the field. With true heroism, he determined to save the wounded man if possible, and lifting him in his arms, he carried him in the open. A mob of camels and baggage animals was close by, and for this Dr. Roe made, hoping to place the man on a spare camel. The Afghan cavalry were, however, too close, and they were quickly in the midst of the animals, cutting down the drivers and looting the baggage. The wretched surwans and followers dodged among the beasts to save themselves, and many escaped by these tactics. Dr. Roe dragged the soldier along, and by keeping in the thick of the press saved himself from the Afghans, who were soon too busily engaged with their looting to follow far in pursuit. Eventually he came upon the Chaplain (whose name, we are sorry to say, has not been sent to us), and with his aid the wounded man was carried still further away from the enemy. The soldier died in their arms, and they were forced to leave his body in order to provide for their own safety. Dr. Roe presently overtook his syce leading his horse away, the man having been told that his master had been killed. This good fortune enabled the brave surgeon, already almost exhausted by his hard struggle, to overtake the brigade, then in full retreat. Is it too late to ask that some official recognition should be made of the incident described above? The facts could be verified by the authorities.

THE Waziris have some very curious customs. An officer on the frontier writes to a contemporary:—"In a recent notice of the Waziri, and his way of avenging an intrigue with his wife, you write—'What occurs when a man has a number of affairs does not appear: having only one nose to lose, he can laugh to scorn all idea of further punishment.' The fact is that a foot or hand does equally well; a nose or a limb is calculated as half a life. If the husband kills the adulterer and also his wife, he owes the former's family half a life, a limb or a nose: the former would be considered the more correct. It can be commuted to a fine of Rs. 600, which is generally paid in kind, each article being allowed to be valued at an extravagant price. If the husband killed the man and the wife escaped, the man's family might keep the wife; as a woman represents half a life, and the husband has no further right to kill her."

A MODIFICATION has been made in the plans of the Ganges bridge at Benares. The main spans were to have been, according to the original plan, of a length of 416 feet each. When this was decided upon, it was not intended to have a viaduct on the southern bank; an embankment was to have been made, which would, of course, have narrowed the water-way. This would have given a clear waterway of less than 3,000 feet, which was to have been bridged by seven main spans of 416 feet each; this plan involved the building of a massive abutment to protect the end of the embankment. Now the bridge is to consist of seven spans of 356 feet each, and nine spans of 110 feet each. There will still only be seven main piers, but they will be sunk in the channel at shorter distances from each other. This will not only give a waterway of 3,482 feet, but will result in a net saving of from £50,000 to £60,000. The wind pressure will also be diminished by 15 per cent., so that taken altogether the modification will be a considerable improvement.

THE State Railway Store Department has, says the *Pioneer*, under the new contract, recently taken over from the East Indian Railway Company a large quantity of stores, among which figure so many "surplus coffins." This is not a pleasant item to look at, but no doubt it comes under the head of "obsolete and unserviceable stores." We have heard of the well-known Yankee bully who kept a private graveyard in which he courteously buried all the men he had occasion to pistol; but even his humanity never went the length of providing coffins. It remained for the East Indian Railway Directors to show enterprise in this direction; and recollecting late hot seasons, and the deaths from heat apoplexy on the railway, it must be admitted that they were wise to invest money in this way. The coffins are now on sale—cheap; no reasonable offer will be refused.

REGARDING certain recent remarks on the subject of rifle shooting by native soldiers, the Lahore paper explains:—"In our issue of the 6th instant we drew attention to the unsatisfactory shooting of the five regimental teams at Mian Mir on the 29th ultimo. It is but fair, however, to say that the regiments sending teams laboured under great disadvantages. The regiments, having lately returned from the front, had not passed through a course of musketry for two and three years. The very great proportion of recruits limits the number of men from amongst whom teams can be selected, and this number is still more decreased by the absence on furlough at the present time of one-third the strength of each regiment. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the average of the five regiments in the competition last month is 60 and 38 points, respectively, above the average of the shooting for the two last published competitions for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, shot for under the same conditions as regards strength of teams, number of rounds, and distances. We have also learned that the expense of sending the teams to Mian Mir was borne by the men of the regiments concerned. This new movement of 'centralising' team-shooting deserves every possible encouragement. Few methods, indeed, are more calculated to induce friendly rivalry, *esprit de corps*, and efficiency."

THE same "cussedness" which delays the completion of the Bombay University Tower, apparently presides also over the project for bridging the river Indus at Attock. This, says an up-country contemporary, "is a work which is more urgent, perhaps, than any other in the country; and the Indian authorities have done their best to get it completed, but they have so far been nonplussed by the ignorance and apathy of the London office. As the country about Attock is liable to earthquakes, it was resolved to have iron piers for the bridge, and an indent for piers and girders was accordingly sent to England. The India Office said they would comply at once; and so they have in regard to the girders, which have been in India for some time. But the piers have not left England yet, although—as even a school-boy could have told the officials—piers must first be sunk before girders can be raised upon them. If the piers (which are, by the way, much after the pattern of those in the Crumlin Viaduct) had been forwarded, work on the bridge would now be going on, and the line to Peshawur would be much nearer to completion."

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar, April 13th, to the Lahore paper, alludes to certain postal robberies said to have been committed between Kandahar and Quetta. The correspondent says:—The post-master in Afghanistan desires a contradiction of the item of postal robberies, telegraphed about the 7th ultimo. The statement, being based on facts, cannot be withdrawn. The post-office acknowledges that the parcels in question are missing, but maintains they are not stolen, but lost in transit. The post-master admits that the bags and seals were intact when they reached Quetta, but found they had been ripped open and resewn. All the evidence tends to prove a clear case of theft. The perpetrator is unknown, and the results of the inquiry are unsatisfactory. For the public interest the matter should be thoroughly re-investigated. I understand that the parcels missing are valued at Rs. 1,160.

THE *Daily News*, generally understood to be the ministerial medium, has the following notes on the Turko-Greek Question:—"The statement that Germany is taking the initiative in the negotiations at Constantinople on the subject of the Turko-Greek frontier is not, we understand, a true description of her attitude. Within the past few days she has to a great degree retired from the leadership until lately assigned to her. So far as there has been any initiative of late it is rather with what we may call the three minimising Powers—the Powers, that is to say, disposed to recommend the smallest practicable concessions to Greece, namely, France, Austria, and Russia. As in Central Asia, so in Eastern Europe. Alexander III. appears disposed to pursue a cautious and reserved policy, applying himself to internal reforms rather than to forward movements abroad. As to what would be done in case Greece should precipitate matters by attacking Turkey, no positive statement can be made. She would incur great risks of disappointment and disaster if she speculated on the active assistance of any European Power. But war speedily develops new situations and exigencies, and it is easily conceivable that hostilities once breaking out in Eastern Europe would not long be restricted to the two primarily belligerent Powers. With respect to the English Government, the announcements which have been made in its name certainly do not express any definitive and irrevocable conclusion, apart from contingencies which may arise. The Sublime Porte would do well to reflect that Turkey has come with diminished territory and crippled resources out of nearly every conflict which she has challenged, and that there is as much danger to her in the obstinate refusal of adequate concessions, as there is to Greece in a premature attempt to take by force of arms the territory which is designated for her in the Berlin Conference. At present each later proposal of Turkey is a retrenchment upon that which went before. The offer to cede Crete in lieu of Epirus has been withdrawn without any return to the terms laid down in the Berlin Conference with respect to Epirus, and with only a small enlargement of the unsatisfactory proposals of the Sublime Porte itself in regard of Thessaly.

OF the action of the Home Government in the matter of the peace with the Boers, the same paper writes:—"The debate in the House of Lords last night on the Transvaal peace shows that the Tory party has learned little or nothing in the course of more than a century. Lord Salisbury is not wiser than Lord North. But happily he is not so powerful. It is not given to him to dismember the Empire. The speech in which Lord Cairns attacked the conduct of the Government in concluding a peace with the Boers combined oddly dry and lawyer-like pleading with exaggerated and conventional sentiment. If you can suppose an amalgam of the oratory of George Grenville and Lord Ellenborough, we should say that Lord Cairns had effected this ill-assorted combination. Lord Cairns has not Lord Beaconsfield's mastery of epigrammatic phrases, but he has his fondness for them; and the taste without the capacity is a dangerous gift. There is not much point in talking of vindicating the authority of the Crown by reverses, in identifying the Peace of Mount Prospect with the Capitulation of Downing-street. England, said Lord Cairns, has had before now to grieve, to sigh, and to weep, but never before to blush. If she never has more occasion to blush than that which is offered by the Peace of Mount Prospect, the colour of virtue will scarcely visit her cheeks. The notion of the honour of England expressed last night by Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury is conventional, vulgar, and profoundly immoral. It consists in violent persistence in wrong-doing. If, as they say, the Government has given the English people a bitter draught to drink, we must recollect that bitter medicines are sometimes wholesome, especially after cloying and poisonous sweets. Lord Kimberley placed the honour of England on its true ground when he rested it on the undoing of wrong and the restoration of freedom to a people who had been unrighteously deprived of it. The defeat of a handful of English soldiers by superior numbers and under bad generalship did them no dishonour. The submission of the Boers to the mere shadow of English strength throwing itself in advance of the coming troops, and to the reality of English justice, is a glory and not shame to England.'

IT would appear that the doctrines of Woman's Emancipation from the trammels of feminine dress promulgated some time ago with considerable vigour by strong-minded ladies in the United States, have recently been enthusiastically adopted by an association of German matrons and maidens, which, under the significant title of "Clothing-League for the Abolition of Petticoats," recently held its first public meeting in a concert-room of the Brunnen, Strasse, Berlin. A chairwoman having been duly elected, the proceedings were opened by an eloquent speech, setting forth the inconveniences and disadvantages, from a sanitary point of view, of the flowing garments hitherto deemed appropriate wear for civilised females. This discourse pronounced it to be the sacred duty of every member of the association to discard, with the utmost promptitude, such objectionable raiment, typical of all the disabilities wrongfully ascribed to woman by her oppressor, man, and to assume, in its stead, "a dualistic form of covering for the legs as well as for the arms." This daring programme of action was hailed with acclamations of approval by all present save one, a Frau Peters, who courageously stood up for the denounced petticoat, upon the ground that it was far more becoming than trousers to members of the female sex. Her protesting voice, however, was drowned in a storm of indignant clamour, and a resolution embodying the sentiments previously enunciated by the chairwoman was passed by an overwhelming majority of the fair leaguers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Young Men's Christian Association, Khersonese, F. Gouper

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th instant:—Sultan Pasha, from sea. Yesterday:—Puttiala (s), from Kurrachee; Mathew Curtis (s), Cardiff; Lizzie English (s), Cardiff; Menfi (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: C. Maria, to Colombo; Hope, Bremenhaven; Canada, Calcutta; Airy (s), Dunkirk; Tagus (s), London; Bellini (s), Marseilles; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; Roulia (s), Dieppe.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Archery will be resumed for ladies only on Thursday evenings at 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sam Weller entered and the Airy left the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 17th instant, was 28 feet 4 tenths. The height in the corresponding week last year was 22 feet 19 tenths.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th April, was 48 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 49 feet and 1 tenth.

A VAGRANT.—A European named Henry Marsh was yesterday declared to be a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Tookaram Gopal was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Dowlutta Sonoo on the day previous at a wood depôt at Byculla.

THEFT.—Balla Gunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 154 in cash and a quantity of silk thread, the property of Krishna Rowjee. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE MAY FRERE.—Mr. Hore, Chief Engineer of the s. s. May Frere, reported to the police yesterday of the theft of a currency note for Rs. 50 from a leather purse which was kept in a drawer in his cabin. Inquiries are in progress.

A SUSPICICUS CHARACTER.—Tookia Rungoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being found loitering at night at New Hanooman Cross Lane, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mairoo Alloo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing currency notes, cash, and gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 51, the property of Pascoal Dias. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAJOR BURNETT.—We are glad to welcome back to Poona Major Burnett, of H. M.'s 2-15th Regiment, who formerly held the appointment of Brigade-Major at this station. Major Burnett arrived here by the mail train on Monday evening last to assume charge of his new appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Poona Division of the Army upon that appointment being vacated by Colonel Green, who succeeds to the Deputy Adjutant Generalship, vice Colonel Wardrop, promoted. We congratulate Major Burnett, who was always a popular officer, and trust it will be long ere we shall have reason to record his departure from among us. —*Poona Observer.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE I. G. steamer Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is expected here to-morrow with 4 European officers, 5 native officers, 2 hospital assistants, 272 men, 6 women, 18 children, 23 followers, and 5 horses, of the 19th Regiment N. I. The troops on arrival will be sent to Manmad by special mixed train, leaving the Sassoon Dock at 6-10 p. m. on the 22nd instant *en-route* to Mallegam. The Dalhousie brings also 64 men of diffrent regiments, who will be attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., until they get their kit, expected in the Czarewitch on the 25th instant, when they may be despatched to their destination; and 1 woman and 3 children of 2nd Queen's Regiment, will be attached to the Colaba Depôt, for embarkation to England in the Serapis.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain H. M. Tauzel, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 17th instant, with railway materials and the following troops:—3 officers, 2 assistant apothecaries, 1 apprentice, 60 European invalids of the British Infantry and 37 invalids, of R. A. The follow, are the names of officers:—Surg. Rochy, R. A. Lieut. Drummond Walffe, 2-7th Fusiliers and, Lieut. W. D. Mackintosh, 78th Regiment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 o'-clock on board the ship Kherosine. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southamton—Mr Mrs and Miss Dane, Mr T Moss, Mr Henry Dickson, Major and Mrs Temple, Miss Willis, Mr C Holmes, Mr O Ogilvie, Dr and Mrs Beeg and child, Major D H Robertson, Mr J C Shays, Mr Rogers, Mr Harrison, Mr Pittock, Mr J M Luff.

For Brindisi—Rev W I F Fennel, Mr and Mrs Rundall, Mr W M Souttar, Mr Q McLintock, Major the Hon'ble H Legge, Capt A Rind, Sir Thomas Thomson, Bart., Mr T Crocodile, Mr P E Clunn, Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr Crossdale, Mr A Wills, Mr T Wooley Dod, Mr E P Short, Major J H Gordon, Mrs M F Coussmaker, Mr E Wallace, Col J H B Brooke, Mr John Simpson, Mr C H Candy, Col C Grant, Mr J F Thomson, Lord Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs Mullaly, and Mr Wm Payne.

For Venice—Mr C I Groom, Miss Balby, 2 native gentlemen, Mr Macnaghten, Mr W P Brodie, a gentleman, Miss Jacob Hood, Mr S Jackson, Mr and Mrs F N Wright, Capt and Mrs Hopton, Mrs H Tyndall and child, Mr F Stoker, Mr and Mrs J G Cooke, Mr L Perrot, Mr Simpson Mr J M Lewis, 2 Misses Barnett Mr R Scott Moncrieff, Mr O Barrow, and Mr and Mrs Wilson Bell.

For Suez—Col Moore, Mr C Gray.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Australia Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on 28th April:—

For Southampton.—Mr and Mrs M Wood, Miss Wood, 2 Masters Wood, Dr and Mrs Joynt and 3 children, Mrs King and 2 children, Mrs Payne and infant, Mr J P Sturrock, Mrs and Miss Fallon, Mr and Mrs C Clerk, Mrs Hay and infant, Mr and Mrs Solomons and 2 infants, Lt-General Douglas, Mr W H Carey, Mr and Mrs Jackson, Mr and Mrs McAkin and 3 children, Master Tyabjee, Miss Keelan, Mrs Lloyd, Lt Col and Mrs Dickinson, Major D Young, Mr F M S Douglas, Mrs Carnegy, Mrs A Anderson, Mr H B Webster, Mr H A Kirk, Mr F Whalley, Mr Alfred King, Miss J S Burnett, Mr and Mrs J Husband, Mr E B Eastwick, Mr Harold Curgel, Mr Cates and infant, Mrs R M B Thomas, Mr D Rynes, Mrs Riley lady and friend, two Misses Riley, Master Riley and infant, Mr T Kealy, and gentleman.

For Brindisi.—Mr Douglas Straight, Major Clarke, R E, Mrs Moore Lane, Lt Col Hon A Fraser, Mr Gay, Dr H P Yeld, Mr T Van Someren, Mr Tyndall and child, Mr N Boydell, Mr Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, Major A H S Neill, Mr W Lambe, Mr C J Powlett, Mr H Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Melitus, Miss Amet, Mr Harman, Dr S H Browne, Mr A M Phillips, and gentleman.

For Venice.—Mr G J Evans, Mrs Lawrence, Miss Schwarz, Mr G E Thomas, Capt Savi, Dr. and Mrs Hilson, Mr A J Mackay, Mr G L Williams, Mr H Framjee Warden, Mr and Mrs J G Cooke, Mr L Perot, and Major R J B Simpson.

For Suez.—Mr E A Oldemeyer.

5th May s. s. Gwalior, Captain J. Orman.

For Southampton—Mrs E P Gambier and child, Miss Orr, Mr and Mrs C J Farran and 3 children, Miss Simmons, Sister Lucy, Lt-Col E P Gambier, Mr J Peake, Mr Garroway, and Mr Ingram.

For Brindisi—Mr J D Maclean, Col J H M Shamstewart, Mr F Lorraine Petre, Mr Griffith, Mr A E Watt, C S, Mr A C Campbell, Mr G B Reid, Mr W W G Beatson, Mr W F Halliday, Mr and Mrs A Brett, Mr J L Lyell, Mr G Jackson, Mr F L Latham, Sir Wm Gordon-Cumming, Mr A Macmillan, and Mr Anderson.

For Venice—Miss Beilby.

For Suez—Hon Gay Dawney.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 21.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario, deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderoglan and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

512-79—Tyabjee and D—Munchershaw Bezonji vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and others and T. J. Macfarlane Shapurjee and T. and Nanu and H—Part heard.

271-78—Jefferson, B. and D.—Khimjee Jewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

25-80—R. M.—Sayani—Pung Shree Pragatnam Saheb, &c. vs Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B. Part heard.

313-80—Muljee and B.—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Ragoonath and others—Jefferson B. and D.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th April 1881.

Open, 144 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,717	0	0
Merchandise	2,02,575	0	0
Telegraph	635	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,85,927	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1880.

Open, 144 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,974	0	0
Merchandise	1,64,189	0	0
Telegraph	662	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,28,125	0	0
Increase	57,802	0	0

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WESTERN INDIA MILLS.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Tuesday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Boyajee Khondajee, Pandoo Manjee, Dhurmajee Shiva, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ebrahim, Mahomed Essak Mahomed Laheer, Sumboo Babajee, and Bheewa Bhowanee, who died from the effects of injuries they sustained by the sudden falling in upon them of the iron superstructure of a loom shed that was under construction at the Western India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company's premises at Chinchpoogly on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Mr. Payne appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Howarth, the engineer of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and Mr. Thacordass appeared on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Robert Howarth deposed:—I am a mechanical engineer, and am in charge of the engines and boilers of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and live at Chinchpoogly. I have been connected with this mill in the same capacity for the last four and a half years. I was not engaged to put up the iron work of the new loom shed; it was given out to a syrang, who says his name is Shaik Ally Balloo Meah. Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, one of the agents of the mill, asked me to see that the pillars were put in their proper place, and to see that the bolting of the girders were properly bolted and revitted. I was asked to examine this work after it was finished. I could only spare a very short time to look after the work of the new loom shed. I have sometimes not been able to go there for some two or three days. I examined about 20 or 30 of the pillars after they were put up. All the longitudinal girders were bolted as they were being put up. There were eight lines of longitudinal girders. In four of these lines, I think about 200 feet had been put up; the next two lines were about 20 or 30 feet short, and the remaining two lines about 40 or 44 feet shorter still. I could only examine the bolting of these girders by standing on the floor, but I saw that all the lines of longitudinal girders were bolted up to the cross girders. The longitudinal girders consisted of four double-headed rails which had been used on a railway and were condemned. There was no proper responsible man for putting up the iron work except the Architect. There was a foreman fitter continually on the work. The Architect of the loom shed was Mr. Hurrichund Sadashewjee. I only know that Mr. Hurrichund brought the plans to the mill. I won't be certain whether I have seen the plan (exhibit A) before. I am quite certain that the plan of the arches on a larger scale, which is now on exhibit A, was not on the plan that I saw. I have seen the plan (exhibit B) before. Mr. Hurrichund and Mr. Govindjee sent for me one day before the work of the loom shed was commenced, and asked me to prepare some double-headed rails, and some Adam's rails to be tested before using them for a proposed loom shed. He told me that they proposed to put up these rails in the loom shed which they intended to build. They said they intended using the double-headed rails as longitudinal girders, and the Adam's rails as transverse girders if they would bear the test of a strain. They told me that the strain on the longitudinal girders would be about 6 tons. I said if the rails would answer their purpose, the roof could not be made water-tight. Mr. Govindjee said it could. I told both Mr. Hurrichund and Mr. Govindjee that I had never seen such a roof. My impression was that I would not use either the double-headed rails or the Adam's rails for such a purpose. One of the two said that the rails would do if they would stand the test. I did not ask them if either of them had ever seen such a roof, because I was sure that nobody ever had. The discussion about this roof came up frequently. Mr. Hurrichund was sometimes present and at other times he was not, but Mr. Govindjee was always present. I tried to persuade them to put up a proper roof tightened from the top. They said they wished to make a fire-proof roof. Mr. Govindjee said to me that if the roof cost as much as a wooden roof the insurance would be less. I pointed out to Mr. Govindjee that some of the rails were bad, and he said that the bad ones must be thrown out. I went to the work of examining the pillars and rivetting without any reluctance, I was sure that that part of the work would stand unless an accident or neglect happened. I saw the edges of several of the rails splintered longitudinally before they were put up. I was not responsible for that. I don't think that these splinters materially took away from the strength of the rail. I prepared the double-headed rails and the Adam's rails for being tested by Mr. Hurrichund and Mr. Govinjee. Six and a half tons of iron, consisting of one spur wheel and four segments, were placed upon the centre of the four rails clamped together. The rails were edge up. The deflection was about an inch in the centre; it was taken with a piece of twine. I never saw the deflection of a piece of iron under test taken with anything but a piece of line. When the 6½ tons weight was removed the deflection went back three quarters of an inch. I measured that. I put 3½ tons on the Adam's rail. On the Adam's rails I am not certain as to the exact deflection. I don't remember seeing anybody there taking notes of the deflection. There was a cavity 9½ inches deep in the pillar top to receive the longitudinal girders. There was a cap on the top of the longitudinal girder over the pillar with one bolt through each flange. The caps were put on as they finished the girders. The cross girders were bolted to the longitudinal girders with inch and a quarter clamp bolts through the bracket. There were 40 or 50 clamp bolts up only at the time the iron-work fell. If all had been up there would have been two or three hundred. At every 11 feet the cross girders were wedged with wooden keys in the socket over the pillar cap. The caps were made to suit the rails that were being used as girders, as the girders could not well be bored through for rivetting. Iron girders that are specially made for roofing are always either bolted or rivetted. The scheme was talked over with me by Mr. Hurrichund and Mr. Govindjee, but I cannot say who originated it, and I do not know who laid out the work. As the cross girders were put up, temporary bolts were put into the joint plates until the rivetters were ready with the rivets. I did not undertake the fitting and erection of the iron-work. I could not undertake that work, because it would interfere with my regular duties in the mill. When Shaik Alli Balloo Meah came to the work of the weaving shed, Mr. Govindjee told me he had contracted with Shaik Alli to put up the pillars and the iron work at 12 annas a pillar. I saw Balloo Meah at work. He is neither a mechanic nor an engineer. He got the iron-work lifted all right, and that is all he appeared to know about it. I regarded him in the light of a muccadum of labourers. Shaik Alli made a mistake in his contract, and found it would not pay him, and he got Mr. Govindjee to alter it; but I do not know what the alteration was. I have received no special payment for any part of the work, and have been promised none. I was in my bungalow when the iron-work fell, and I saw some of it fall. One of the derricks in the loom had fallen. One of the guys of that derrick was fastened around the base of one of the pillars which had fallen and was fractured. The weight of each pillar is 7½ cwt., and the weight of the longitudinal girder on top of it is two tons. The derrick only lifts 7½ cwt. as the heaviest lift; the strain on any one of its guys could not be more than two or three cwt. But the derrick could knock against a longitudinal girder if a guy was loose, and if it displaced the longitudinal girder, the superstructure would give way. The iron-work of the loom shed was not competently supervised if it was in charge of Shaik Alli. There was a foreman fitter there, whose name is Aaron, but he was only responsible for the fitting work. Plans exhibit A and B were in charge of Mr. Hurrichund. Mr. Hurrichund's maistry did not interfere with the iron-work at all; he only superintended the masonry. I was in the loom shed ten minutes before the iron-work fell. I was at the western end, where the rivetting was going on. I did not go to the eastern end of the shed. I am sure it fell from that end, as I heard the noise of the fall and could see the rails coming off the wall at the western end. I believe the work could be put up again with the materials in the shed, and for the same purpose of a weaving shed with an arched roof. Mr. Govindjee is neither an architect nor an engineer. I had several consultations with Mr. Govindjee and Mr. Hurrichund about the erection of the loom shed in the mill premises and in the office of the Hindustan Mill. When Mr. Hurrichund wished to take up the erection of the iron-work, I will not swear that I did not object to it. I did not tell Mr. Govindjee that Mr. Hurrichund was not a fit person to be entrusted with the erection of the iron-work. In the presence of Govindjee, Mr. Framjee Bomonjee, the Manager, and Mr. Aaron I distinctly told Mr. Hurrichund that I would have nothing to do with the iron-work. We were then speaking about bolting the girders on the wall, and I said it would be much better to have them bolted to the stone-work. Mr. Hurrichund said I am the engineer, and I must have my way. I then said you must put it up yourself; I will have nothing to do with it, and I walked away and left him. This conversation took place two or three weeks before the iron-work was commenced. I attended Mr. Sorabjee's foundry in Khetwaddy, where the pillars of the loom shed were cast. The caps, clamps, and one-inch bolts were also cast in Mr. Sorabjee's foundry. I prepared the samples and the patterns. I did not superintend the fitting together of the four rails to form the longitudinal together; that was done by the foreman fitter. I often went and looked at the work during the progress, but was not responsible for it. The lifting work was left to syrang Shaik Alli Balloo Meah and the mechanical part to the foreman fitter Aaron. Aaron was the foreman fitter of the mill, and was under my orders. I sent him to take charge of that iron-work. He would receive any orders that I gave him. It was at first intended by Mr. Govindjee that I should put up the iron-work, but before it began I told him I would have nothing to do with it. Whenever I had spare time I used to go in and look after the work. Mr. Govindjee used to come to the work once or twice a day. He frequently asked me how the work was progressing. I never told Mr. Govindjee that I had any fault to find with the work. I thought it was going on properly. Mr. Hurrichund used to come to the work once or twice a week, but he sent for the foreman fitter more often than he sent for me—nine times out of ten. After I refused to have any-thing to do with the iron-work, Mr. Hurrichund only spoke to me once, and that was about the foundation of the engines. From the day when the work commenced until the fall of the iron work, I and Mr. Hurrichund never supervised the work together. The iron-work fell on Tuesday, the 12th instant. I will not swear that I was not in the loom shed with Hurrichund, Mr. Govindjee, and the other Agents, on Sunday, the 10th instant. I remember seeing them on the premises on that day. I cannot remember whether I went to the loom shed with them. I do not remember being asked any question about the work by them on that day. I made many suggestions to the Agents about the work; those suggestions were always made either to Mr. Govindjee alone or when Mr. Hurrichund was present with him. I remember telling Mr. Govindjee at the Hindustan Mill that it was no use to give him my opinion when he went afterwards and accepted the opinion of others. By other I mean Mr. Hurrichund. I am not certain whether I told him this before or after I told him I would have nothing to do with the work. Mr. Govindjee generally speaks to me through an interpreter. I do not think Mr. Govindjee told me at that interview that the masonry work would be given to Mr. Hurrichund and the iron-work to me. I will not swear that he did not do so. A week before I went to England I made an agreement to enable me to go backwards and forwards to the Hindustan Mill. A short time after I returned from England, in November last, the Agent supplied me with a horse and carriage; subsequently they took the horse away and gave it to the spinner. I have been in the habit of going to the Hindustan Mill occasionally under agreement with Mr. Govindjee to do so. I got not a pie of payment for this work for the Hindoustan Mill or from any other source. My visits to the Hindustan Mill were not discontinued after the loom shed was begun. I have been to the Hindustan Mill work about fifty times since the loom shed work was begun. I am of opinion that the roof would be strong enough if it was made of double-headed rails and Adam's rail. I did not object to these rails being used in the roof. I suggested that a wooden roof let from above would make a better loom shed. After the rails were tested, I thought they were strong enough for the roof. In clamping the four rails for the purpose of making a girder I saw no objection against it on account of its strength. I did not go to see the clamping work being done, but I went frequently after it was done. While the four rails were being clamped into a girder, I did not look after the work, nor could I look after the work. I had not the time to be there. I saw the work after it was finished. I thought it was properly done. The rails that were used in the work were old rails. I suppose they were condemned because they were old. I did not object to the use of those rails because it was not my place to do so. The test of the iron which I made was a good test. I do not know how to calculate the strength of iron. I have not examined all the rails; there may be bad rails in the work now. The direction given by Mr. Govindjee to reject the bad rails was, I believe, given to me. There is a certified engineer in the Hindustan Mill. He is not under my orders. There is an engineer assisting me in the Western India Mill.

At this stage, the Corner's court rose at 6-30 p.m., and adjourned for further inquiry to Thursday, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., to be held at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, there were present—Dr. Cook, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

TULSI WATER SUPPLY.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 897-1-11, from the budget grant of Rs. 60,000, for special improvement of the Tulsi supply, to meet the cost of pointing the masonry dam at Tulsi Lake with Portland cement and filling in the space at the haunch of the dam with uncoursed rubble masonry.

THE DRAINAGE.

The Council agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of egg-shaped (half-egg) stone-ware for new roadside drains; and also to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,204-8-0 to meet the cost of flushing drains till the monsoon sets in.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

The acting Commissioner reported that he has accepted the undermentioned tenders:—From Dhondeeba Hunmuntrao, for constructing office, stone rooms, &c., for Chinchpoogly water-works, Rs. 3,955-13-0; and from Fuckeerjee Pestonjee for laying water drains in Argyll Road (Elphinstone Estate) for Rs. 3,859-15-0.

TAX UPON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Commissioner submitted for sanction a return of the contributions payable by the different Insurance Companies to the Municipality for 1880-81. The total amount assessed for 1881 is Rs. 24,309 against Rs. 22,232 in 1880, the increase being due to the opening of six new agencies, which have been assessed for 1880 at Rs. 500 each. The return was ordered to be recorded.

THE PARSEE SANITARIUM AT COLABA.

A letter was read from the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Fund, praying that a nominal rate of one rupee per annum may be charged for water supplied to the sanitarium at Middle Colaba for convalescent Parsees. Mr. Raghunath remarked that the sanitarium should properly be treated as an hospital or a dispensary as requested in the letter, and that the application should be granted. The chairman and other members were of a similar opinion, and it was resolved to grant the application.

THE WATER RATE.

The consideration of a letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's resolution of 23rd March, 1881, a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge on the subject of the water rate, was resumed.

Mr. Braham, among other things, stated that "if, as proposed by Mr. Gostling, the rate for water by meter measurement is reduced from 12 to 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, it will induce no owners of properties to fix meters to their water connections in order to pay for the water consumed for domestic purposes by meter measurement, in place of paying a water rate, as they now do, on the assessed value of their properties. The effect of such a measure will be simply to cheapen the rate for water, which is now supplied through meters, for purposes of manufacture and trade, for ornamental, irrigation, or building purposes, and for water used for cattle kept for purposes of profit. The consumption of water for those wants would doubtless be increased, but the revenue derived therefrom would, in consequence of the reduction of rate, be largely decreased. Apart, however, from the question of revenue, I am strongly of opinion that it would be most inadvisable to encourage in any way the more extended use of Vehar and Tulsi water for such requirements until the water-supply of the city is largely augmented. I must point out that for water used for domestic consumption the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons is excessively high. The charge for such consumption as now levied on the assessment of properties amounts, I calculate, to from 3 to 4 annas per 1,000 gallons actually consumed. If, then, meters are to be insisted on in the case of chawls, or ranges of buildings having separate compartments let to separate tenants (which I think a very desirable thing to do), then it would be unjust to charge the occupiers, who belong to the indigent classes, three or four times more for the water they use for the ordinary necessaries of life than to the remaining portion of the community. With regard to religious and charitable institutions the general feeling appears to incline to a rate being levied equivalent to one-half that charged to the public for domestic purposes. In such a case 1½ to 2 annas per 1,000 gallons should be the rate fixed. For sanitaria, dhurumsallas, mosaffurkhanas Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee dining-places from 3 to 4 annas per thousand gallons only should be charged, in place of 12 annas, as decided by the Town Council in its resolution No. 1384, dated 23rd September, 1879."

Colonel Hancock thought that the object of those who brought forward the resolution before the Corporation was apparently an increase to the municipal revenue, but that, as appeared from the papers placed before the Council, the proposed measure would, if carried out, result in a reduction of the revenue.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought with Colonel Hancock that, as the proposal made before the Corporation would reduce rather than add to the municipal revenue, the present system should be continued.

Mr. Raghunath was of opinion that the present system could not be altered, as it would result in a loss to the revenue; and that the proposal could not be entertained until the new budget came on for consideration.

After further discussion, it was proposed by Colonel Hancock, seconded by Mr. Raghunath, and resolved, that the Town Council concur generally in the opinion expressed by Mr. Braham in his letter of 23rd March last, and recommend to the Corporation that the question of altering the system and rates of water-supply in the case of large chawls and religious and charitable and benevolent institutions, should be taken up when the next budget comes on for discussion.

POLICE CONTINGENT CHARGES.

The next matter was the further consideration of the proposal of Government to require the Municipality to pay police contingent charges.

Mr. Nowrozjee, referring to several items of charges, remarked that they came under the head of "law and justice"; that they had been paid by Government for the last fifteen years; and that the Municipality could not be required with any fairness to bear a share of those charges. If they sanctioned this charge, Government would by-and-bye ask them to pay the salaries of the police magistrates; and then the police grant would gradually disappear. The Municipality, Mr. Nowrozje was of opinion, should not be asked to pay for anything beyond the maintenance of the police.

Mr. Raghunath observed that the Municipality should compound with Government with regard to these police charges by striking an average for the last five years or so.

Colonel Hancock agreed with Mr. Raghunath.

Further consideration of the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—APRIL 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE NAGURDAS PURMANUNDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for a final discharge under section 60 of the Act. Mr. Manker, on behalf of Khanbhoy Peerbhoy, opposed the application on the ground of concealment of property and fraudulent transactions. His client had no notice of the insolvency, and got a notice of the present application only on the 15th inst. The learned counsel cited a note to section 60, which states that, in case a creditor could not come in and oppose the personal discharge, he could do so on the application for a final discharge. The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent did not appear to have served notice upon the opposing creditor in time for him to come and oppose; and the matter was therefore postponed for a week.

RE JOHN FRANCIS PEREIRA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. He was compromising with his creditors, but having been ill for some time, he had not been able to do much. He was a clerk in the Stamp Office, and had got the permission of Government to apply for the benefit of the Act. His Lordship remarked that he was determined to put down the practice of insolvents doing nothing during the time they had the protection of the interim order, and he therefore refused an extension of the order in this case. Leave to serve notices was granted.

RE J. L. MADDEN.

The insolvent, who lately traded in Bombay under the name of Madden and Co., was granted two months' further time to file his schedule.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Kavasjee Jeevanjee Daroovalla and Jackeriza Oriston were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Wasudeo Crushna Senoy, an English writer, liabilities Rs. 18,692. Meherali Bhimjee, a weaver, Rs. 539. Jamal Zina, a bricklayer, Rs. 845. Maneckjee Byramjee Marker, a clerk, Rs. 680. Alfred Jourdine, a farrier, Rs. 1,337. Gopal Babajee Kulkarni, Rs. 1,915. Noormeea Walleemeea, a lime seller, Rs. 1,101. Jivan Atmaram, a compositer, Rs. 2,465. Bhawoo Dhurmajee, a carpenter Rs. 1,112. Bhut Hiralal Harkisson, a priest' Rs. 1,157. Govind Ramjee Koli, Rs. 1,020, Pandoo' Succaram, Rs. 624. Balcrushna Raghoba, an English writer, Rs. 1,393.

PARSEE RELIGIOUS REFORM.

OVER a thousand Parsees assembled at the Framji Cowasji Hall the day before yesterday, in response to the invitation of the Rahanumai Mazdiasnan Sabha, to discuss questions of religious reform. Before the proceedings commenced, every available space, including the landing and the stairs, was occupied; and it soon became apparent that in so large a gathering, which contained a considerable element of mere school-boys discussion was impossible. In its stormy, passionate, and unruly character, the assembly rivalled the worst meeting of dissatisfied native shareholders ever held in Bombay. The Sabha's object is good; but it must devise some means for a rational and calm discussion of the question of religious reform. The Chairman, Mr. Nowrosji Furdoonji, opened the proceedings with a brief speech, in which he warned intending speakers to speak to the point, and to speak only for five mintutes each. This announcement did not seem to satisfy those whose minds and pockets were full of thoughts, and who desired to have free scope for letting loose their oratory. It should be mentioned that the language used at the meeting was limited to Guzeratee. A gentleman named Mr. Warden was the first to speak. After one or two warnings from the chair not to stray from the point, Mr. Warden said that instead of wasting their breath in words and cheers, every one should try his best to raise subscriptions in order to promote religious reform in their community. The speaker undertook for his own part to collect a sum of Rs. 30 every month for the purpose.

Mr. Warden was followed by a young Parsee, who said that teachers, especially of the Elphinstone High School, made the grievous mistake of advising their pupils to read the works of English writers. But they ought to ask their boys to read books appertaining to their own religion. The speaker, besides dwelling on irrelevant matters, exceeded the prescribed limit of time. He was, therefore, asked by the Chairman to desist, but he said he was labouring under the weight of his thoughts, and, therefore, implored the Chairman to be allowed to deliver himself of them. This was the signal for an uproar. The speaker tried to raise his voice above the hisses and cheers, but to no purpose, so after a while he submitted and held his peace. When he had resumed his seat, a Mr. Cowasji Merwanji Hathedaroo came to the front with a formidable looking bundle of papers in his hands. He began in a dolorous key by bewailing the limit as to time laid down by the Chairman. Having spent the greater part of his five minutes in this introduction, Mr. Hathedaroo, being in want of a light to enable him to read some portions of his essay, helped himself to one of the lamps on the Chairman's table, and placed it on the platform near his seat. He said that if it lay in his power, he would not have allowed the previous meeting of the Rahanumai Sabha to be held, because it was a mistake. The Chairmain said: "You are not come here, Mr. Hathedaroo, to say whether the action of the Sabha in calling the first meeting was a mistake or not. The Sabha is the best judge in the matter." This caused another storm of hisses and cries of "order, order," amidst which Mr. Hathedaroo continued his speech. He said: "If you have the patience to hear me out, Mr. Chairman, you will agree with what I have to say. (Laughter and cheers.) What I want to say is that the hall is crowded, as on the last occasion, with juveniles instead of men of mature age.

The Chairman—Speak to the point, and upon the resolutions before the meeting.

Mr. Hathedaroo then appealed to the meeting, saying he was not allowed to speak, after all. Here the cries of "order," and hisses, and cheers broke out again. Several voices were heard speaking at the same time, "Let Mr. Hathedaroo be heard; let him finish what he has to say."

Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee Pleader rose to move the first resolution in the vain hope that the tumult would subside. The babel of tongues, the persistent hisses and cheers, pronounced, however, in favour of Mr. Hathedaroo. The Chairman, on the other hand, was not inclined to give in. He said that he had asked Mr. Jehangeer to speak, and the meeting must obey his decision. The tumult did not, however, cease.

Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur rose to propose a compromise. He said that the Parsees were always amenable to law, and he was sure that they would in this instance, bowing to the decision of the Chairman, allow Mr. Jehangeer to speak; and he had no doubt that Mr. Hathedaroo, who might possibly have some valuable suggestions to make, would afterwards be allowed a hearing by the Chairman. But in spite of Mr. Chichgur's suggestion the majority were not disposed to give in, and still continued to call for Mr. Hathedaroo.

Dr. Cursetjee F. Khory said—Let the gentleman speak for five minutes, if he consents to stick to the point, but at all events let him speak first. (Voices, "Quite right, quite right.")

The Chairman, whose attempt to speak was received with cheers and cries of "order" and hisses, said he could not alter his decision under any circumstances. He had ruled that Mr. Jehangeer must have precedence of all other speakers, and by that rule the meeting must abide.

Mr. Darasha Chichgur said they must obey the Chairman, even if it were supposed for a moment that he was in error. (Renewed hisses, and cries of "silence.")

Mr. H. A. Wadia was more favourably received, when he said that Mr. Hathedaroo must, in common fairness, be allowed to speak first. If the Chairman had taken that course, the meeting would have been spared the scene which was then being enacted. (Cheers, and cries of "justice, justice.")

The Chairman explained that Mr. Hathedaroo was not speaking to the point, hence his ruling.

Mr. Wadia said the meeting must obey its Chairman, but if they were willing to hear a certain person, and no other, the Chairman, out of respect to their feelings, must give way. (Cries of "bravo, bravo," and a voice, "The Chairman won't give way, because we all know how obstinate he is.")

The row continued unabated till some elders of the community hit upon the happy expedient of petitioning the lord of misrule to persuade his doughty followers to obey the ruling of the Chairman.

Mr. Hathedaroo thereupon said: "I am unworthy, gentlemen, of the enthusiasm with which you have supported me. I should like very much to see that enthusiasm transferred to the cause of religion, and to the promotion of that noble object which we all have in common. If the Chairman thought fit, in his wisdom, to rule that Mr. Jehangeer should speak first, let him. (Applause.) I may at the same time say that if the Chairman had allowed me to deliver myself of all my thoughts, he would have fared better at the hands of the meeting. I still hope that after Mr. Jehangeer has done, you will kindly allow me time to go through the whole of my lecture. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jehangeer then moved the first proposition in an effective speech. It was to the effect that "in the opinion of the meeting it is necessary to teach some elements of religion to Parsee children preparatory to the *narjot*, or the sacred thread, ceremony."

Mr. Bomonjee Beramjee Patel seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hathedaroo here again took possession of the platform, and again lamented the "niggardly spirit" of the Chairman, who allowed only five minutes to each speaker. He said that it was discourteous on the part of the Chairman to have dictated such a rule. His (Mr. Hathedaroo's) thoughts, therefore, could not see the light, and consequently they would be lost to the world. (Laughter.) He proceeded to say that he was not at all satisfied with the provision made for giving religious education to children only. The grown up men and women among them were equally, if not more, in want of spiritual knowledge. Mr. Hathedaroo then went on to say that he despaired of unity among the Parsees, who were torn into factions by jealousy. (Ironical cheers.) At this point, the speaker again digressed in a wail regarding the limitation as to time. He also complained that he had lost a particular slip of paper which contained some useful thoughts. As he was fumbling in his pocket for it, a gentleman suggested that Mr. Hathedaroo should resume his seat, as his speech did not answer their expectations. There were also heard many cries of "sit down," "you don't speak to the point," &c., and it was clear that the feeling of the meeting with regard to Mr. Hathedaroo had veered round completely. After comparative quiet had been restored,

Dr. C. F. Khory proposed an amendment to Mr. Jehangeer's proposition, to the effect that the *narjot* ceremony should be performed only when children arrived at such age of discretion as to be able to grasp the principles of the religion.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji—Do you wish the age to be thirty? (Laughter and cheers.)

By this time some had left the hall. Many of those remaining attempted to throw ridicule on the proceedings, a slip of the tongue or the utterance of a queer surname provoking unusual merriment. A few suggested that the meeting should be dissolved, and a Mr. Lord having seconded Dr. Khory's amendment, it was put and declared to be carried. The meeting then adjourned.

BENGAL.

EMIGRATION.—During the month of December last 1,922 emigrants embarked from Calcutta, of whom 413 went to Demerara, 269 to Trinidad, 321 to St. Louis, 475 to Surinam, and 444 to the French West India Colonies.

MR. C. T. BUCKLAND.—To-day (April 18th.) closes the career of the senior member of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. C. T. Buckland, who will make over charge of his office as member of the Board of Revenue to the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. Mr. Buckland came to this country in April 1844, and has completed 35 years' service, and, though a Haileybury man, may almost be said to have been the first of the competition wallas, for Mr. Butterworth Bayley, a member of the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London, having given a writership, as it was called in those days, to be competed for at Eton, he was the successful candidate, and at the request of the Reverend Mr. Coleridge, his tutor, his portrait was painted as that of one of the distinguished alumni of Eton, and is to be seen in the College to this day. At Haileybury and at the College in Calcutta, Mr. Buckland obtained many medals and prizes, displaying a special aptitude for the acquirement of oriental languages, of many of which he was almost a master, and there was hardly a dialect spoken in Bengal from Orissa to Chittagong in which he could not converse. His first appointment was at Chittagong, were he remained till 1848, and after going as Joint-Magistrate to Bhagalpur he was appointed officiating registrar of the Sadr Court in November, 1850. Thence he went to Hughli as Magistrate, returned to the Sadr as registrar in 1853, and was appointed officiating legal remembrancer in 1855. Then for three years he was junior Secretary to the Bengal Government under Sir F. Halliday, and most of the reforms introduced into the working of the Secretariat at that time were due to his suggestions. After a short tour of service as judge of Murshidabad he officiated as Commissioner of Bhagalpur, and then successively as judge of Bardwan, Hughli, and Nadiya. Subsequently, in 1861, he became officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, and in 1862 was appointed Commissioner of Dhaka, afterwards going to Bardwan and the Presidency Division, from whence he was promoted to the Board of Revenue in 1878, where he has since continued.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Morar, Jemadar Kistnamah, of the 27th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, was tried for conduct unbecoming his position and character as a native officer, in having been drunk in the bazaar. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The sentence was approved and confirmed by Sir. F. Haines just before he left Calcutta.—*Mail.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m., at their Auction Room.

3 cases superior Bohemian glassware, comprising liquor bottles, flower vases of different sizes and patterns, centre pieces, toilet sets, liquor sets, grog sets, &c., &c., &c.

Now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, by order of the Post-Master General, Bombay, the contents of parcels and book packet, remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, the same containing books and pamphlets in English, Marathee, Guzerathi, &c., samples in varieties, worked slippers, scarfs, pantaloons, jackets, silk handkerchiefs, boots, socks, silver lockets, buttons, watch guard, quinine, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Official Assignee in Re Hajee Haroon Hajee Adum and others (insolvents) sundry articles of native jewellery and ornaments, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany brass-bound grand square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," especially made for India, a handsome 4 seated open carriage, two handsome child's ponies, a first-rate Jafferabad cow with calf, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Martin Wood, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of plated table, chamber and piano candlesticks with shades, cruet frames, with 3, 4, and 5 glasses.

1 case kerosine lamps assorted.
14 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white shirtings.
Few lots of glassware.
One saddle complete.
One harness.
One English-built barouche, by Black and Sons.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to England.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases Cashmere cloth.
1 case imitation gold beads.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., by order of Mortgagee, Omra Tara and Dhunna Puma, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Ezekiel Shallam Reubin David, deceased, the mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1879.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messauge, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises, now and hereafter to be erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the properties of Ballakhan Purkhan, on the west by a passage, and on the south by the said Bellasis Road, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Sukubai and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Ezekiel Shallam Reubin David and his tenants, and which said premises are now assessed under Municipal Commissioner's Nos. 133 and 134.

25 per cent. deposit money will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome office and household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and liquor frames, salvers, teapot, table spoons and forks, candle-stands, reading lamp, table cutlery, black-wood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, camp, pier, side, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, drawing-room, dining, easy, reclining, folding, arm and without arm chairs, three and four-seated ottomans, conversation couches, teapoys with marble tops, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 1 and 2-light hanging and table lamps, hat-stand, book-stand, writing tables, with slopes, blackwood and iron four-post bedstead, war robes, clothes press, book cases, copying press, cheval glass, double and single screens, flower-vases, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable of many varieties of work, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 21, Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Thomas Kealy, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 129 of 1881.
HAJEE SYDICK HUBIB, PEERBHOY ESMALLJEE and another.

On MONDAY, next, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder by consent of the parties in the above suit.

148 bundles or baskets of dammer.
4850 pieces of sapan wood.
650 Singapore planks.
1250 Do. do.
130 pieces of sapan wood.
In small lots to suit purchaser's.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany pianoforte, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Wilson Bell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1881.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.

AN upper-storey HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill near the Ridge, with 3 sets of bed-rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Real Brussels Carpets with borders of the newest color, and the latest pattern.

Four-in-hand silver-mounted carriage harness, also single and pair horse harness just unpacked.

Information regarding buying and selling horses and carriages, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Seven Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in seven years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

The balance to be paid on Monday, 2nd May, 1881.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 25th April 1881, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act 1879 the interes on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interet on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1881.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.

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Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared:—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

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Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.

Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

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Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. „ 60 0 per hhd.

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SPARKLING WINES.

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	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
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From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	„ 30 0	..
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	..
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From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
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STILL HOCK.		
From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
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Liebfraumilch	22 0	..
Hochheimer	22 0	..
Rudesheimer	26 12	..
Marcobrunner	30 8	..
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Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	20 0
Hochheimer	39 8	42 8
Marcobrunner	40 0	43 0
Liebfraumilch	47 0	50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	52 0	55 0
Schloss Vollradser	55 0	58 0
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Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
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Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	..
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St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	..
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SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot, the celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from overstudy.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, *viz.*, the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened and retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of the Elements of Indian Hygiene, &c. "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does, the quadruple, phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink *par excellence*, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing, indeed, if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, pthisis, &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India."

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NOTICES.

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Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2 0	per Bag
Do. do.	40 „	„ 7 12	„
Second, White, Small White	10 „	„ 1 14	„
Do. do.	40 „	„ 7 5	„
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 „	„ 1 12	„
Do. do.	40 „	„ 6 8	„

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags. No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

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ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP

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THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
F ½	do. 10	do.
F F	do. 10	do.
F F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., net cash. Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.

May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

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RECENTLY PATENTED
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA,
Have gained the
LEGION OF HONOUR, GOLD MEDALS
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HIGHEST AWARDS
ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT
PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS,
For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.
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ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

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Imitations of our Goods are sought to be foisted on the market, under the name of "Sanitary Paints" and otherwise, so our Trade Mark in every case should be demanded, whithout which there is no guarantee.

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9s., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay Messrs. B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and all the principal merchants in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW SONGS! NEW SONGS!

	Music by		Music by
Spanish love song	M. V. White.	Fairly Caught	L. Diehl.
Dolly Varden	C. Dick.	Watching and Waiting	F. H. Cowen.
Eight fishers of Calais	V. Gabriel.	Shadows of the Past	C.H.R. Marriott
In the old fashioned way	Mdme. S. Dolby,	Montrose's love song	M. B. White.
Jamie or Robin	G. Henschel.	My own story	O. Barri.
At the cottage gate	M. Watson.	Never told	J. L. Roeckel.
Casabianca	F. H. Cowen.	Ruby Ring	O. Barri.
Gathered roses	C. Pinsuti.	Long after	O. Barri.
Happy days	V. Gabriel.	A sunset dream	J. L. Roeckel.
In a Devonshire lane	D. Foyle.	March of time	J. L. Roeckel.
By our own fireside	J. Mount.	My Lass	L. Diehl.
Ever or never	F. Campana.	Old, Old story	J. Blumenthal.
Come again	H. Aide.	Plead no more	H. Pontett.
I'll crown thee queen	B. Tours.	Old Oak Hall	F. Neale.
An old Chelsea Pensioners	J. L. Molloy.	Once in a lifetime	F. Campana.
It was many a year ago	M. Welling.	We shall see	J. Blumenthal.
Down the golden wood	J. L. Roeckel.	No, Sir	A. M. Wakefield.
Bedouin love song	C. Pinsuti.	What the firelight told	J. L. Roeckel.
First sweet love	M. Watson.	Little Maid of Arcadee	A. S. Sullivan.
First Letter	J. L. Molloy.	Scout, The	F. Campana.
The clipper that stands	White Melville	Twickenham ferry	T. Marzials.
Jack to the fore	L. Diehl.	Time was	Lady A. Hill.
At the ferry	M. Wellings.	Time	J. L. Molloy.
Children's Home	F. H. Cowen.	Some day	M. Wellings.
Good bye	C. Dick.	Sweet love of mine	F. H. Cowen.
I can wait	S. Dolby.	Primrose Farm	M. Wellings.
Heaven with thee	J. L. Roeckel.	My little Sweetheart	O. Barri.
Golden Wedding	C. Dick.	Little blue eyes	C. Broadley.
Across the far blue hills	J. Blumenthal.	Little wife	M. Wellings.
Answers	J. Blumenthal.	My little love	M. Wellings.
King's Champion	M. Watson.	Love out a Maying	L. Roeckel.
At Bay	M. Watson.	Stepping stones	H. Pontett.
From tears I shed	E. Harraden.	I wonder	F. H. Cowen.
After all	Lady Benedict.	It may be so	C. Pinsuti.
Forgotten	B. Richards.	Watchman and child	F. H. Cowen.
Merchant of Cheapside	L. Diehl.	Tit for tat	H. Pontett.

Price Re. 1-8 each—post free, Re. 1-10.

A large selection of all kinds of music in stock. Catalogues free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY MUSIC DEPOT,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

What do the Authorities say?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."

THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, ESQ., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."

HORATIO STOKES, ESQ., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD":"It is an Oil of the very finest quality."

DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."

"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."

DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, ESQ., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60.
In fine Silver case with key „ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, w engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)				TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass		Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto ditto ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto ditto	Bracket	„ 65
„ 225	12 in.	ditto ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 80
„ 325	24 in.	Teak ditto	for Halls	„ 195
„ 365	24 in.	ditto ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs...... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
WHEELER & WILSON
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2⅝ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London; NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London; BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London; SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London; And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co. SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser s business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar*
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapoor*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
N-riad [bad
Aehmooda-
Barajree
Ahmedabad*†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lines.
minutes for Tiffin.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c. STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................£300,690
„ 1872.................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,378	1878	£4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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